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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,795—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

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B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th ,,

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IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 19th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 17th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

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OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

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DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground with the messuages standing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly estimated to contain 42630 square yards but afterwards alleged by the Collector of Land Revenue to contain 44767 square yards, bounded on the North by lands Nos. 1575, 1576 and 1577, in the New Revenue Survey of 1869-70, made by Col. Laughton; on the West by Jamblee or Tungar Tank Road, being the continuation of Bhandarwada Road; on the south by Bhandarwada Cross Road; on the east by Public Road leading to the Ghati Tank Road, which piece or parcel or pieces or parcels of land were formerly Nos. 43, 52, 195, 205, 650, 1, 649, 77, 652, 30 and 80, but are now Nos. 77, 195, 378, 498, 580 and 650 in the Register of Pension and Tax and in the Register kept by the Collector of Land Revenue in Bombay, are Nos. 247, 248, 249, 253 and 254 in the Old Revenue Survey and 1571 in the said New Revenue Survey of 1869-70 made by Col. Laughton.

BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 15th September, 1896.

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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

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WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicina, purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	,,	11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	,,	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	,,	5,86,358	11	2
Sundries	,,	1,09,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	,,	1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	,,	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	,,	322,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE!

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF A PORTION OF THE BUILDING AT PAREL VILLAGE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises the whole of the materials of a portion of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th September, 1896.

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"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5′-6″ Gauge).
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY the 17th September, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 17th September, 1896, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Lloyd's Surveyor.

Colaba.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, October 23rd, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1897:—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.
Coals	1,000
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250
Cocoanut Oil 1st quality for Lighthouse use	250
Wrought Iron	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware, including paints, oils and cordage	1,000
Timber	500
Provisions	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he Tenders, and any portion of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderers. Samples of Oil for Lighthouse use must be sent in not later than the 6th October, 1896. Each sample should be delivered in one 5-gallon Can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent, should appear on the Can.

J. TYERS,
Acting Engineer's Storekeeper.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

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GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

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Field Marshal Lord Roberts.
Mr. George Allen.
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Sir Steuart Bayley.
Mr. William Blackwood.
Sir Edward Braddon.
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Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.
General R. Strachey.
General Sir A. Taylor.
Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Mr. W. C. Unwin.
General Sir George White.
General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
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The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
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Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

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By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 18th July, 1896.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
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VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

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Bottled by J. CONNELL.

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OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz.	Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	,,	,,	27
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JAMES CONNELL'S ***, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz.	Rs.	47
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,0
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 9,000,
RESERVE FUND.................. ,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algeria

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Here through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd¼
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p. c.	163
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	395
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	125
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	168
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	2,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	600	600	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365xd
Kurrachee Landing	580	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,600	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	100xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	600	25	60	1,075xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,900	381	100	dvd Rs1	32½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	628	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	880
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	600	600	dvdRs.30	635xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,750
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	905
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,120xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	680	500	500	25	770xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	660
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,050xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	590xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	575
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	660xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	745xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,265
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	745xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	240xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,900	1,000	20	625
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	870
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	278
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	890
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,190
Madras United	355	1,000	1,090	dvRs.120	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,375
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	640
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,360
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	980
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,285
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,250
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,775
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,300	dvdRs40	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	500
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	430xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	90	500	dvdRs30	710
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	575
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	610
Uenishunker & Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	910
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	102½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	87½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	620
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	506	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,275
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	2.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		417½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	90

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-4	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 27-5	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 26-14	
Do. do. new	" 26-12	
Australia bar Gold	" 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 26-6	
Sovereigns	" 17-4	
Do. Dragons	" 17-3	
Silver	" 92-8	
[illegible] Do.	" 92-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 48m. Sun sets, 6h., 0m. High water, 8-52m., 8-43a. Low water, 1-46m., 3-19a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, 2 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Entertainment: Cathedral High School, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Safari and Booldana entered, and the steamer Clan Macrae left the dock yesterday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Theosophical Hall, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject:—"Manashni, or Purity of Thought, as taught in the Zoroastrian religion in the light of Theosophy."

JEWISH NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS.—The Jewish Friendly Singing Club will perform a "Keerten" on the "Life of Joseph," to-night, at 9 o'clock, at the Bohri Jamatkhana, Umerkhady. Mr. Balajee Pithajee Bhorupker will occupy the chair, and Mr. Benjamin Samson, a leader of the Keertenottejak Mandli, will act as Haridas. All friends and well-wishers of the club are cordially invited to attend.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Hainsa Kalkaria, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Babulla Tank Road, was, on Sunday, while under the influence of liquor, attempting to ascend a ladder to a loft in a stable, when he accidentally missed his footing, and fell from a height of about seven feet, sustaining a fracture of the right thigh bone. He was conveyed to the J. J Hospital, and detained for treatment.

ALBERT MUSIC CLUB.—The third public entertainment was given by the Albert Music Club, at the Gaiety Theatre, before a large and appreciative audience. The programme for the evening consisted of two parts, the first being a variety entertainment, and the second a comedy, entitled "Goot-khosro." The varieties consisted of all the popular songs and airs by Native masters of the music. The orchestra consisted of a harmonium, native fiddle, del ruba, violin, and tubla. Mr. Barjorji Eduiji Kerawala, proprietor of the club, presided at the harmonium.

CHILD MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.—The "Amrit Bazaar Patrika," of Calcutta, refers to the recent judgment of the appeal court in the child marriage case in the following sarcastic terms:—"The case of Shirinbai just disposed of by the Bombay High Court has once for all set at rest an important social question. It is, that infant marriages among the Parsees are irrevocable. Such being the case, Mr. Malabari should now leave Hindu women to their fate, and play the reformer in his own community. But then a prophet is not honoured by his own people. Is it not a bit funny that when early marriages are so prevalent among, and so binding upon, the Parsees, the Hindu women should monopolise his full sympathy!"

S. P. C. K.—The following amounts have been received in response to the special appeal made a short time ago, with a view to clearing off the long-standing debt of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the S. P. C. K. to the Parent Society. The amount due at the end of 1895 was about £90, so that further subscriptions are urgently required; and they may be sent to Lieut.-Colonel Empson, R.A. (The Towers, Pachmarhi, C.P.), or to Mr. S. Rebsch (School of Art Bungalow, Esplanade, Bombay):—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rs. 90; Offertory, Christ Church, Aden, Rs. 50; Offertory, Christ Church, Ahmednagar, Rs. 23; Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, Rs. 20; Rev. L.M. Haslope, Rs. 20; Mr. S. Rebsch, Rs. 20; Lieut.-Colonel Empson, R.A., Rs. 20; Mr. F. A. Little, Rs. 15; and Rev. R. Powell, Rs. 10.

COMPELLING A CONVERT TO RESUME HIS FAITH.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power charged a Mahomedan convert with theft of a silver chain, belonging to his brother, Lulloo Runchore, a polisher in the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Constable Power informed the court that the police on an inquiry had ascertained that the complaint was a false one, and made by complainant with a view to compel the accused, who had recently embraced the Mahomedan faith, to resume his own religion. The complainant, however, in his evidence before the magistrate, adhered to the assertion made by him before the police that the complaint was a true one. His Worship, after recording the evidence, held that what the complainant had deposed was a lie from beginning to end. The magistrate discharged the convert, and told him that he was at liberty to prosecute the complainant for preferring a false charge against him.

CHARGES AGAINST JANI SETT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, and applied for a postponement of the cases pending against his client, on the ground that the accused had been lying ill for some time past. With reference to the French Bank case, Mr. Bhaishunker stated that he had written to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Company, solicitors for the bank, who replied that they would neither oppose nor comply with the application made by him. Mr. Bhaishunker had also seen Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Framji and Moos, solicitors for another complainant, and there was no objection raised to a postponement. He had brought Dr. Sidney Smith in court, who would testify to the condition in which his client was. Dr. Sidney Smith then went into the witness box, and deposed that he had been treating Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub since the 28th ultimo. He had been suffering from diarrhœa, fever, fainting fits, and insomnia. He could not sleep even an hour or an hour and a-half a day. He was at present so ill as to be unable to stand the trial. In his opinion Jani Sett would not be in a fit condition to attend the court for at least eight or ten days. His Worship granted Mr. Bhaishunker's application, and adjourned the case to Saturday, the 26th instant.

A CLAY IMAGE OF GANPATI.—Mr. Govind Gokhale a gifted Native artist, has made a clay image of Ganpati, which is exhibited in a room at Girgaum. This is an excellent production of art, and would do credit to any professional clay modeller in Europe. The beauty lies in the fact that the garments are so well modelled, that no one can distinguish at once, or even in a minute examination, whether they are not made of actual silk cloth. The upper garment is made quite transparent, which is a most clever and difficult task. The same artist has made a figure of Null and Daymanti, which is very well done. The view of Daymanti being swallowed by a dragoon, and then rescued by a sportsman, who tears open the body of the animal, and brings out the terrified Daymanti, is well worth seeing. Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, his Deputy, Mr. Gell, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur were invited to see these marvellous productions of the native artist, who has received no training or education, but possesses natural gifts. Mr. Vincent willingly gave the following lines to the artist:—"I have seen, and greatly admired, the Ganpati, made by Mr. Govind Vishnu Gokhale. The figures are most life-like, and demonstrate that Mr. Gokhale is an artist of a very high order. I wish some of his wealthy compatriots would send him to Europe for a couple of years to study sculpture, for he is possessed of great abilities, not to say genius."

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A RELATIVE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, heard the arguments on a notice issued at the instance of Nanabhoy Jamsetji, against Bhicaji Dadabhoy, his father, Dadabhoy Nowroji, Nowroji Maneckji Mistry, and Ruttanshah Dadabhoy, calling upon them to show cause, why summonses should not be issued against them on charges of cheating and abetment of cheating, in that they induced the complainant to consent to the withdrawal of a suit filed by complainant in the High Court, against his uncle, the first accused, Bhicaji, his grandfather, Dadabhoy Nowroji, and his mother, Ruttonbai, the executors and executrix of the will of his deceased father, Jamsetji Dhanidadoona. Mr. Gulabchund, of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared to show cause on behalf of accused. Before the arguments on the notice commenced, a brother of the complainant appeared and applied for a postponement of the arguments of the notice, on the ground that the complainant was lying ill in Poona. His Worship refused the application, and allowed Mr. Gulabchand to argue the notice on behalf of the defendants. The magistrate, after hearing the arguments, advanced, discharged the notice. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Sittaram Dhakji Vasleker, judicial clerk to the magistrate, received a registered letter from the complainant in Poona, in which the complainant stated that owing to the serious illness of his younger brother, he could not attend the court, and requested that the hearing of the notice might be adjourned. On the letter being brought to the notice of the court, his Worship remarked that he could not understand why two contradictory statements had been put forward by the complainant and his brother, and he could not say which of the statements was true.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Sumbhoo Bhicoo, lately a groom, at present unemployed, appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by one Govind Tanoo, a coachman, charging him with enticing away his wife, Succoo, alias Dewkoo, for criminal intent. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for complainant, while accused was undefended. From the information filed by complainant, it appears that complainant was married to his wife about eight years ago, in his native country. Shortly after the marriage, the couple came down to Bombay, and lived in Khote's oart, at Girgaum Back Road, where accused, who was acquainted with complainant, came to him in the middle of the month of May last, and asked himself to be allowed to remain in his house as a boarder. Complainant complied with the request, and the accused remained in the house for about three months. In the beginning of the month of August last, Govind's wife suddenly disappeared from the house, and so did the accused, who never turned up for his board and lodging. Complainant made search for both of them, but failing to trace their whereabouts, made a report to the police. On the morning of the 18th ultimo, Succoo suddenly appeared at her husband's house, and asked him to give her a divorce, stating that she was not going to live with him any longer. Complainant refused to comply with the request, whereupon the woman quarrelled with him, created a disturbance, and left the house. She again appeared before her husband on the following morning, and repeated her request, saying that she was going to live with the accused in his house in the Fort. The husband again refused to comply with her request. The woman then quarrelled with him, and threatened that if he did not give her release, she would either destroy herself or cause herself some injury in order to bring him into trouble. Thinking that the matter might take a serious turn, complainant went and brought a policeman. The party then proceeded to Inspector Saunderson, at his bungalow, at the Girgaum Back Road. The police officer, after hearing the statements of both the parties, referred them to a magistrate. Accused in his defence said that he did not entice away the complainant's wife, but that she came and lived with him of her own free will. His Worship held the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th instant:—

Read Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3523, dated 10th August, 1896, communicating a memorandum from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology) No. 1720-45-1 dated 18th July 1896, asking the favour of the opinion of the Bombay Government on a letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government, of Indian, No. 456-S, dated 11th June, 1896, containing proposals for the adoption of a uniform system of storm signals throughout India, and requesting the Trustees to favour Government with their opinion on the proposals.

Resolution.—The Trustees are of opinion that one system of storm signals should be adopted for general use for the whole coast of India, excluding the river Hugli and recommend that the system of signals proposed by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for day and night signals, respectively, be adopted. The Government of Bombay should be addressed accordingly.

Submitted correspondence relating to the old steam and hand cranes in the possession of the Trustees at the Docks and Bunders. Read memorandum by the Chairman, dated 1st September 1896, saying that the cranes referred to in the correspondence are all of old patterns and have been in use for many years, many of them form part of the old plant which belonged to the former Elphinstone Land Company and the Sassoon Dock; some are quite useless, a few require no further repairs, and the remainder require to be put in order: that he has had them classed accordingly in 3 statements as above and remarking that Statement No. I includes 10 cranes and out of them he proposes to sanction the sale of 9, the 10th, No. 41, though not at present required, is reported to be in good order, and should be retained for the present. Statement No. II includes 13 cranes all in good order, and they should be retained. Statement No. III includes 30 cranes all requiring repairs; the cost of repairing each has been separately estimated and the amount required is set against each item; the total amount required for the repairs of the whole number, 30 cranes, is Rs. 3,450, and proposing that for the present Rs. 2,000 be sanctioned, that is, for the current year, from item 34 page 13 of the Budget under "Budget Contingencies." Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee agreeing with the Chairman.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Bunders Committee are approved.

TRAINS ON PORT TRUST SIDINGS.

Submitted Trustees Resolution, No. 217, dated 24th July, 1896, para. 2, requesting the Engineer and the Traffice Manager to frame simple and suitable rules for the regulation of trains working through and in the neighbourhood of the docks. Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, No 9-2483, dated 24th July, 1896, forwarding correspondence between Engineer and himself on the subject of the rules. Submitted letter from the Engineer, No. 2314-35, dated 5th August, 1896, forwarding a draft of the proposed rules. Read note by the Chairman, dated 31st August, 1896, making certain modifications in the draft rules and recommending them for adoption; saying that the rules will be embodied in a by-law and with the approval of the Trustees will run as follows:—The following by-law embodying rules for the regulation of Railway Trains working through, and in the neighbourhood of the Docks, and on all sidings connected with the Docks is framed under section 73 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and should be submitted to Government for approval and notification in the "Government Gazette," as required by section 74 of the aforesaid Act: Rules for working trains on Port Trust sidings. 1. No trains, engines or wagons may be run over any Port Trust siding on Sundays, New Year's day, Good Friday, the Queen-Empress' Birthday and Christmas day, or between sunset and sunrise, unless special arrangements have been made beforehand between the Railway and Port Trust Officials concerned. 2. No trains, engines or wagons may be moved over any Port Trust sidings unless led by a bell-man. If a bell-man is not in attendance when a train enters a Port Trust siding, the driver shall 'stop' and whistle until the bell-man comes up. When a train is about to move on any Port Trust siding and no bell-man is in attendance, the driver shall whistle and 'not start' until a bell-man comes up. 3. The bell-man shall walk not more than 10 feet ahead of the train, engine or wagons, and shall ring his bell without intermission. 4. Drivers shall regulate the speed to keep the train not more than 10 feet behind the bell-man. In no case is the speed to exceed 4 miles an hour. 5. When leading a train, engine or wagons, if the bell-man sees any obstacle, impediment, person, animal or vehicle on the line, he must at once signal to "stop" by holding up both arms. 6. Drivers and Muccadums shall keep a sharp look-out for signals from the bell-man, and if they see any obstacle, impediment, person, animal or vehicle on the line, whether the bell-man signals or not, they shall "stop." 7. In crossing the Frere Road, two Police ramosies or peons must be present, one on each side of the line, to stop all road traffic clear of the line. The bell-man shall not lead a train and drivers shall not proceed accross the road until the two men have been posted. 8. Level-crossing gates shall be kept shut across the siding, except to allow engines, trains or wagons to pass. The gatemen shall be present when trains are passing to prevent the gates being moved until the road is clear. 9. The bell-man shall not lead a train up to a level-crossing until the gates have been opened. 10. No train, engine or wagon may stand on a level-crossing. If a train is obliged to stop on a level-crossing and is impeding road-traffic it must be divided and the road cleared (see rule 8) until the train is ready to proceed. 11. Road-traffic must not be stopped for more than one train at a time. 12. Where there is a double line trains, engines, and wagons, must not be moved over a level-crossing in both directions at once. Submitted proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee agreeing with the Chairman. The papers, having been circulated, were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—Approved.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to appoint Mr. C. S. I. Mackenzie to be a Pilot in the 3rd Grade of the permanent establishment from the date of his passing the qualifying examination.

MODY BAY DRAINAGE.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th September 1896, reporting that as the Municipal Executive Engineer disapproved of the plans for the drainage of the Mody Bay Passenger Wharf he prepared a revised scheme as shown on plan No. 4633M-2, which has been approved, but it involves an outlay of Rs. 2,441 in addition to the estimate sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 39, dated 4th February 1896, and requesting sanction to the additional expenditure. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 8th September 1896.

Resolution.—The revised plan and estimate are sanctioned, but as it appears that some savings are expected which cannot just now be properly estimated, such allotment, as may be absolutely necessary, should be applied for on completion of the works.

Read letter from Mr. H. W. Uloth, dated 5th September 1896, resigning his seat at the Board of the Trustees of the Port, owing to his intended departure from Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. H. W. Uloth has served as a Trustee for a period of about 8 years and the Trustees have received the intimation of his retirement from the Board with great regret. The Chamber of Commerce should be requested to elect a representative in this vacancy.

The following are amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th Sept. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 4th Sept. 1896.	For week ending 4th Sept. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 4th Sept. 1895.
vessels piloted into harbour	16	426	19	442
" " out of harbour	14	433	14	457
" transported	9	298	12	285
" attended to	..	44	..	31
" warped	2	20	3	51

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations!

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	88	2	86	26	92	62	86	56
Wednesday, Sept. 16	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	3
Total	88	2	86	26	92	62	86	59
Total fall to Sept. 16, 1895	72	86	62	2	63	62	61	94
Total fall to Sept. 16, 1894	84	67	69	23	70	20	60	64

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	277	27
September 14	1	27
Total	278	54

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 11th Sept. 1896:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Jubbulpore	58	4	Nasik	25	96
Raver	20	36	Deolali	27	49
Nimbora	15	48	Ghoti	120	61
Bhadli	19	53	Nargaon	24	24
Jalgaon	27	11	Warangaon	20	56
Sirsoli	24	17	Hotgi	11	78
Mhasawad	25	90	Mohol	8	84
Maheji	28	45	Madha	8	82
Pachora	30	0	Barsi Road	11	89
Kajgaon	30	49	Kem	7	71
Naydongri	34	30	Jeur	7	28
Chalisgaon	39	15	Pomalwari	6	81
Nandgaon	26	73	Diksal	9	81
Manmar	18	5	Lonauli	242	73
Lasalgaon	17	94	Dhond	13	6
Khervadi	23	76	Talegaon	52	51

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·662	E	5	100·6	79·1	62	...	7·30	−9·22
Sirsa	29·622	WSW	5	102·8	80·9	54	...	8·63	−3·32
Delhi	29·629	Calm	2	96·2	81·0	59	...	20·76	−3·73
Agra	29·646	NW	5	97·5	79·2	58	...	10·87	−13·82
Cawnpore	29·633	ESE	3	97·4	78·1	78	0·04	12·27	...
Allahabad	29·690	Calm	3	94·6	76·8	75	...	19·78	−12·88
Jhansi	29·660	NW	3	98·1	78·7	61	...	30·54	−3·86
Jacobabad	29·619	E	4	104·5	77·1	76	..	1·85	−0·88
Karachi	29·689	W	15	88·3	78·0	91	...	13·07	−7·03
Jeypore	29·699	WNW	3	97·6	73·0	61	...	11·30	−13·89
Ajmere	29·731	W	7	94·4	75·1	74	...	23·95	+4·65
Deesa	29·761	W	7	91·8	72·5	78	...	25·14	+0·97
Ahmedabad	29·775	WSW	2	91·2	75·1	77	...	31·33	...
Bhuj	29·731	WSW	20	89·9	72·9	75	...	19·38	+6·38
Rajkot	29·780	WSW	11	92·9	70·8	74	...	28·84	+12·63
Veraval	29·796	SW	13	85·1	78·3	82	...	16·87	...
Neemuch	29·764	SW	12	89·3	69·1	82	...	27·71	−1·16
Indore	29·785	W	5	86·7	68·6	77	...	26·89	−1·96
Saugor	29·686	Calm	5	85·9	70·6	70	0·05	37·13	−4·32
Jubulpore	29·681	WNW	4	89·0	73·1	78	...	65·16	+13·17
Hoshangabad	29·749	W	2	89·8	72·1	79	...	41·89	−6·64
Khandwa	29·770	W	10	89·7	72·6	74	...	33·54	+6·50
Raipur	29·635	NNW	8	91·4	76·0	78	1·95	60·58	+18·16
Nagpur	29·677	WNW	6	93·3	75·6	53	...	48·84	+9·16
Amraoti	29·740	WNW	9	83·2	71·8	70	...	29·60	+1·53
Akola	29·760	WNW	13	92·9	73·7	72	...	25·24	−1·95
Surat	29·805	SSW	L	86·5	76·5	82	...	41·96	+0·88
Malegaon	29·807	NNE	7	83·4	67·3	71	0·01	22·72	+5·27
Bombay	29·837	W	11	86·3	77·5	72	0·03	86·33	+20·28
Poona	29·835	WSW	14	83·1	65·4	71	...	25·99	+9·07
Ahmednagar	29·821	WNW	7	87·9	64·0	80	0·53	15·53	...
Aurangabad	29·827	WNW	4	86·8	71·2	72	...	26·85	...
Sholapur	29·839	NW	11	92·8	72·0	62	...	9·90	−11·49
Ratnagiri	29·838	NE	4	84·9	73·4	82	0·10	67·90	−32·28
Belgaum	29·863	SSE	17	82·2	61·4	87	...	56·46	+22·35
Goa	29·857	W	3	83·1	72·4	87	0·26	69·45	...
Karwar	29·857	N	3	83·2	72·5	93	0·11	97·56	−11·13
Mangalore	29·874	ESE	3	84·8	73·9	85	0·02	113·12	+14·51
Calicut	29·873	NNE	8	87·2	74·0	79	0·32	93·84	+11·77
Cochin	29·878	NNE	M	87·7	74·2	83	0·89	81·39	+12·38
Bangalore	29·878	WSW	0	80·2	63·8	88	...	9·96	−6·41
Secunderabad	29·759	NW	8	87·1	70·9	67	...	19·29	−4·17
Masulipatam	29·701	WNW	11	93·1	79·6	72	...	20·18	−0·96
Bellary	29·832	W	12	95·2	72·2	56	..	2·08	−6·35
Cuddapah	29·815	NW	M	97·1	78·9	63	...	11·85	−5·28
Madras	29·772	W	8	97·0	80·0	59	0·01	11·16	−2·04
Coimbatore	29·854	W	4	91·9	71·3	77	...	7·95	+3·43
Trichinopoly	29·809	WNW	5	98·1	77·8	61	...	2·20	−7·22
Negapatam	29·831	SW	9	100·1	77·9	78	...	3·66	−6·13
Colombo	29·871	WSW	13	86·5	79·5	83	...	18·44	−1·81
Aden	29·680	E	10	97·3	86·3	75	...	0·01	−0·41

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (88·86); G T H=0·00 (86·26); St G H=0·00 (90·86); C P=0·03 (86·33).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds at Raipur and Masulipatam are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Akola, Belgaum, Masulipatam, Bellary and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Akola, 16 at Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch and Khandwa and 14 at Colombo and Ajmere. The maximum, temperature is from 1° to 8° in excess of the normal over the greater part of the country, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Karachi, Bhuj, Hoshangabad, Surat, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum and Cuddapah. Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (1·95"). about an inch at Cochin, light to moderate showers at Ahmednagar, Goa, Karwar and Calicut, and a few drops at Cawnpore, Saugor, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Madras. The abnormal chart indicates that the storm noticed in yesterday's report still lies somewhere to the east-north-east of Masulipatam where the weather is unsettled. The winds to the eastwards of Longitude 80° and on and off the Caromandel Coast are fresh to strong, and the weather is squally and rainy. There is still a slight monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin, and rain in light or moderate showers is probable. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency the weather conditions are favourable for local rain. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces south-easterly winds are making their appearance, and rain in local showers is probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

WEDNESDAY'S observations:—The storm noticed over the Bay yesterday has moved north-westward and the centre is close to Chaibassa. Winds are cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm and the southerly wind at Saugor Island has blown strongly. Rain has been general over Lower and Centre Burma and the whole of Bengal and Assam, the heaviest falls being three inches in Hazaribagh and Chaibassa, two inches in Rangoon and Silchar, and over one inch in Moulmein, Akyab, Kendat, Calcutta, Dhubri, Darjeeling, Gnatong, Jalraiguri, Dinajpur, Durbhanga and Ranchi, except in North-East India the barometer has been steady and conditions unchanged, but showers have been received in parts of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and West Peninsula. The heaviest of these showers are two inches in Raipur and one and-a-quarter inch in Murree. The temperature has fallen in Northern India, and the mean temperature is considerably below normal in Bengal and Burma. The storm will probably continue to move north-westward into Behar, and there are some indications of the appearance of a fresh depression over the Bay shortly.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of the undermentioned officers of the Ordnance Department to England during 1897-98, for the purpose of undergoing certain courses of instruction:—Major C. Townsend, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras; Captain M. S. C. Campbell, Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class; Lieutenant Young, Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh; Captain Foote, Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras.

THE annual practice of the artillery of the Bombay Presidency will be carried out at Hinjouri, near Kirkee, from the 28th December. The following batteries will take part:—L. Battery R. H. A., 1st, 16th and 72nd Field Batteries from Kirkee, 40th Field Battery from Ahmednagar and 26th Field Battery marching in relief from Kamptee to Kirkee. Colonel Broadfoot will be camp commandant and Colonel Wodehouse and Lieutenant-Colonel Burridge will be brigade and division commanders. At the conclusion of practice on the 15th January the 72nd Field Battery will march from Kirkee to Kamptee.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain W Stewart, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Gorsedd, 2,451 tons, Captain D Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (2nd September), with a cargo of 5,245 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (3rd September) via Karachee, with a general cargo. Captain and Mrs Seykes and ten others as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (4th September), with a general cargo 60 cases cartridges and the following passengers:—Mr H Lucedo and two children, 7 natives and 182 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE s s Benares, 1,927 tons, Captain C Schonfeldt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (8th August) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Melfigiane, Mr E Fenesh, Mr and Mrs A Daniel, Mr B Sarabomsby, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Macintosh and Co.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Vincenzo Florio, 1,851 tons, Captain M Paolo, cleared yesterday for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col Surgeon Finden, Mrs Finden, Mr and Mrs John Felestein, Mr Bettoni and Lady, Mrs Rosina Warder, Mr Biardone, Mr Vincenzi, Mr Battiska, one Gentleman and 25 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain J R Lendon, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Major and Mrs J Hahrdsworth, Mrs Mupey, Captain Harvey, Mr R H Hopkins, and Mr J S Adams, For Colombo—Mr H Davies, Mr F Brewster, Miss Abott, Mr J A Peterson, Mr H W Uloth, and 43 native crew For Penang—Mr J M Vermoth For Melbourne—Mrs S T Maudeville, For Shanghai—Mr E Chandoobhoy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"RED SEA—FLOATING WRECK.

IN continuation of Notice to Mariners No. 92, dated Bombay Castle, 1st September 1896, further information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 31st August 1896, that the Master of the s. s. Afrikander reports having passed a wreck on 28th August 1896 in the following position:—

Latitude	17°	40'	00"	N.
Longitude	40°	29'	00"	E.

This wreck presents a danger to navigation."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	27-9	W & A Graham
C	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Mauritius	19-9	B & P S N Co
D	Merrit	449	Gillmore	Natal		D Abdoola
E	Booldana	2183		Zanzibar	26-9	M & M Co
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	25-9	F Heyer
K	Rheinfels	1738	Wilkins	Hamburg	19-9	Glade & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	19-9	Shepherd & Co
N	Lawada	2020	Simpson	Calcutta	18-9	M M & Co
Q	Ras Rowa	1830	Deason	London		W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	517	Adam	C Gulf	17-9	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	V Florio	1852	Montana	Genoa	17-9	T Crocco
5	Thames	2381	Nontes	Aden	26-9	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3048	Wheler	London	19-9	P & O S N Co
7	Mirzapore	2169	Lendon	China	17-9	P & O S N Co
8	Vindobona	2674	Bellen	China	21-9	A Lloyd & Co
12	Iran		Hughes	Antwerp		B Bates & Co
	Ravenna	2102	Street	China		P & O S N Co
16	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	17-9	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kapurthala	672	Robertson	Karachee	19-9	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Safari (s)	Kiene	Zanzibar, Sept 4.
	Gorsedd (s)	Hughes	Calcutta, Sept 2.
	Booldana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, Aug 22.
	Assyria (s)	Rickford	Busreh, Sept 3.
	Cy of Edinburgh (s)	Baillie	Calcutta, Sept 2.
	Arracan (s)	Duguid	Liverpool, Aug 16.
	Benares (s)	Schonfeldt	Hamburg, Aug 8.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Clan Macrae (s)	Elliot	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Mirzapore, London, for China, &c.
" V Florio, Paulo, for Genoa, &c.
" Chindwara, Stewart, for Calcutta, &c,

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kapurthala, for Karachee, &c.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
" Booldana, for Coast Port and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Bombay, Aug 31.
	Inchbarra s	Major	Madras Sept 5.
	Muscotte s	Ross	Singapore, Sept 1.
12	Nerbudda s	Lovell	Singapore, Aug 26.
	City of Vienna s	Thoms	Glasgow, Aug 8.
	Pindari s	Ellery	London, Aug 7.
	Maharaja s	Morgan	Rangoon, Sept 3.
13	Catherine Apcar s	Olifent	Hongkong, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.—Steamers Africa and Clan Macintyre.
Sept. 10.—Steamers City of Cambridge, Rewa, Clan Macgregor, Katoria and Maharani.
Sept. 13.—Steamers Lindula, Kutsang, Chanda, Matiana, Clan Macnab and Adapa.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
	June				
28	Nour-El-Bahr	Cooke	Hodeida		
	August				
30	Afrikander	Wright	Cardiff	6	Persian Gulf
31	Paramatta	Preston	London	1	Sydney
	September				
1	Elton	Marquis	Java		Port Said F O
	Palestina	Polleri	Mussowa	2	Mussowa
	A Provana It M of War	Colltiletti	Zeilla		Zeilla
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Mocha, &c
	Vindobona	Belien	Trieste		Bombay
	C Forbes	Bond	Calcutta	1	London
2	Horsa	Veale	Java	2	Port Said F O
	Sultan	Ross	Ras Rawaya.		Calcutta
	Kanzler	Elson	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Meyun	Marais	Somali coast	4	Somali coast
	A Parran	Hoskins	Newport		
3	Strathgyle	Jones	Calcutta	3	London
	Australia	Reeves	Sydney		London
	S Berkhud	Grant	Hodeida		
	Borneo	V Putte	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Shannon	Crewe	Bombay		
	Naderi	Raffin	Bombay	4	Jeddah
	Chusan	Brown	Calcutta		London
4	P Heinrich	Cupper	Bremen		China
	A Provana It M of War	Colltilletti	Zeilla		
	Slingsby	Robinson	Java		Port Said F O
5	Hoseinee	Hughes	Jeddah	5	Bombay
	Irawaddy	Berulagua	Marseilles		Madagascar
	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Zeilla		
6	Sachsen	Supmer	China	6	Bremen
	Volute	Carter	Calcutta		Batoum
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast.	7	Somali coast
	General	Gauhe	Hamburg	3	Zanzibar
	Imperator	Vidos	Bombay	7	Trieste
7	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Somali coast.		

Aden, September 7.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FROM GLASGOW.
Nubia s—120 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—2 cases paper, Ebrahim and Allibhoy; 21 casks earthenware, V Balmookum.
Clan Macrae s—125 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
FROM MANCHESTER.
Clan Macrae s—5 casks chemicals, N S Barucha.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—25 cases medicine, D Chothia.
FROM GENOA.
V Florio s—9 cases cheese, 16 cases wine, C Colonello.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—5 drums rectified spirit, B Cullianjee.
Bhopal s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Hochheimer s—1 cask rectified spirit, M Russel and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Vindobona s—180 barrels engine and axle lubricating oil, Vacuum Oil Co.
Persia s—59 barrels spindle oil, Vacuum Oil Co.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.
Parker, Lt, Bo, 29th Bo I, off leave, from Australia.
SEPTEMBER 15.
Annesley, Major, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.
Stevens, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Scott, Lt, 12th Bo I, on leave, from Saugor.
Collins, Lt-Col, Bengal, Bhopal Bn, on duty, from Sehore.
Salmon, Col, Bengal, on leave, from Ellichpoor.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.
Brown, Capt, 4th Bo I, off leave, to Baroda.
Lloyd, Capt, Burma Mil Police, from furlough, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at Byculla Head-quarters to-night at 8-30 p.m.
2. The following Member who has proceeded to Europe and is not returning is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.—Gr. W. Hayes, No. 1 Company.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. B. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th September, 1896.

1. Company Drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend will be held at 5-15 p.m. on Monday the 21st instant on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters.
Dress:—Any. Arms, &c., will be issued on the ground.
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging at the Marine Lines near the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday the 19th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th instant, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, B. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Block,
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sulliman's Buildings Grant Road-Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.
Members Re. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.
Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 9.)

Mr W M Green, Depy Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Direction Division and Personal Asst to the Consvr of Forests, Bengal, is transferred to the charge of the Kurseong Forests Division.

Mr A H M[illegible], Extra Asst Consvr of Forests is, on being relieved of the charge of the Kurseong Forest Division, attached to the Singhbhum Forests Division.

Mr C L Harrison, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Chapra, having been declared by the Medical Board, India Office, completely and permanently incapacitated for further service in India, the privilege leave for 3 months granted to him by notification No. 9646, dated 26th February 1896, is commuted into ordinary furlough without medical certificate from 2nd March to 28th April 1896.

Mr H Hastings, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Ghazipur, vice Mr G M Gregory, appointed Offg Factory Supt, Patna, with effect from the 11th Sept 1896, or subsequent date.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Sept. 12.)

Bgde Surg Lieut Col F A Smyth whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt. of India, to officiate as Civil Surgn, 2nd class, and to be posted to the Jhansi district.

Mr G J Joseph, Ex Engr, 1st grade Divisional Engr, Kumaun, is granted furlough for 2 years, under Article 340 (b) (i) and (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, and Govt of India, Finance and Commerce Dept, Resolution No. 2207 P, dated 10th June 1896 (c) with effect from the 24th Oct 1896, or such subsequent date as he may be permited to avail himself of the leave.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

187-95—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble Mr Basil Lang vs Narayen Vithal and others—Edgelow and G.—Part heard
380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co.
626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fateh Mahomed vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.
217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others
260-96—Ardashir H and D—Hajee Sabo Seedick and others vs Calidas Heerjee—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

84-95—Payne G and S—Pandarinath Madanji vs Muktabai and orthers—F P Pavri.
151-86—Little and Co—Vassanji Manshing and others vs Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia—J C Cama.
492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia vs Vassonji Manshing and others—Little and Co. and J C Cama.
480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Beg Mahomed Haji Adbul Rehman—Little and Co.
589-85—Pestonjee R and K—Jairam Hemraj vs Ookerda Poonja
106-96—Chitnis M and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Kalidas Kessowjee and others—Craigie L and O.
541-94—Ardashir H and D—Bai Sakoobai alias Gopabai vs Sayaji Nagoo and others—J C C, C L and O, and W and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Judgment.

557-95—In person—Kessowjee Dewcurn vs Ramdas Waghjee and others—Payne G and S

For Consent Decree.

102-96—Bicknell M and M—C A Turner vs Chunilal Sakalchund and another—Edgelow and G and Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

345-96—Payne G and S—Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoi and another vs Mahomed Bhanjee—Pestonjee R and K

Postponed Long Causes.

15-93—Payne G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdool Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Haji Vyedina—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
2-96—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and another vs Ananta Madan and others—K J Mantri and In person.
425-91—Dikshit and D and Little and Co—The Hon'ble the Advocate General and another vs Vussonjee Minjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.
160-96—Brown and M—Meghjee Vullubdas vs Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed—Little and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

386-96—In person—Nanabhai Cowasjee Batliwalla vs Abdool Karim Hajee Fate Mahomed—Payne G and S.
388-96—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kerwalla vs Soonabai and another—Pestonji R and K, and Sorabji and J.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Persia s—540 cwt wheat, 100 bales cotton, 2009 cwt rapeseed, 5500 cwt castorseed, and 1999 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2775 cwt myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—48 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 44 cwt deer horns, B Shuriff; 1 bale skins, M Shapurjee and Co; 1 bundle carpetts, David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales skins, and 4 cases furniture, Croft Mody and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Persia s—11000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Nubia s—7142 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR ANTWERP.
Iran s—4001 cwt rapeseed, The Holland Bombay Trading Co; 1001 cwt rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 427 bales cotton, 2000 cwt rapeseed, and 500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 2001 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2001 cwt castorseed, 201 cwt mustardseed and 54 cwt wheat, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Iran s—2000 cwt ropseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 5123 cwt rapeseed, 560 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 5000 cwt poppyseed, and 10005 cwt linseed, Finly Muir 2nd Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rheinfels—330 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 6027 cwt rapseed, and 1000 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brother; 7 cwt coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR BREMEN.
Rheinfels s—229 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Lawada s—238 bales cotton, L Gunga Sagar; 100 bales cotton, Pheroz C Sethna; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Brindisi s—250 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 45 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 12 cwt sharkfins, R Fazal; 25 bales twist, A Allarakhia and Co; 58 bales cotton, and 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 100 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co.
Vindobona s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Mirzapore s—50 bales twist and 1 case moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy; 3 cwt kismiss, Quan Lun Eooo; 1 parcel cowbazar, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 35 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co; 22 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, M M Essabhoy; 5 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 17 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI
Mirzapore s—12½ chest opium Sorabji N Talati and Co; 32 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 55 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 26½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 9½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 26 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 37 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Brindisi s—75 cwt sandal wood chips, J Dinshawjee; 125 cwt sandlewood chips, N Metha and Co; 200 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Vindobona s—65 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

LOST.—ONE DIAMOND weighing 2 7-8 ratis dropped out of my finger RING between Bruce Lane, Fort, and Bandstand on the evening of the 13th September, 1896. Whoever brings it to me will be handsomely rewarded, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.—MATHRADAS GOCULDAS.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of Musical Instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

NOW READY.—The RACING CALENDAR Vol. III. of the Western India Turf Club, from 1st May, 1895, to 30th April, 1896, together with Rules, &c., Price, Rs. 4. CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Try Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M.DASTOOR & Co's, Cheapest Medical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. Rowland's Furniture, Cooking Stoves, etc., at Foras Road, next to New Market, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co. 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES and other Goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a VICTORIA and HORSE. Apply No. 45, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

WANTED to engage an experienced SURVEYOR or ENGINEER. He will have to make plans and measurements under directions and to supervise repairs to house property and construction of New Works. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to "No. 359," care of this Office.

WANTED.—A SMART EUROPEAN, or EURASIAN CANVASSER for Advertisements in PEARSE and Co's Quarterly Price Lists. Very handsome commission. Apply personally between 3 and 4 p.m., at Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler Mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Loomoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

MATHERAN, TO LET.—EDEN HALL JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Three large very comfortable, most centrally situated, and commanding charming views. For Rent and other particulars, apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Upcountry orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. MITCHELL, Family and Mr. MACCARTHY and I have stopped at this HOTEL for some days and have been very well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance. The Proprietor is most obliging and will do anything to add to the comfort of his visitors.—E. B. MITCHELL.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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Under the distinguished patronage of
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TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER,
In aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

CONSOLS recovered 3-8th per cent. of their previous decline in London yesterday, returning to last Saturday's quotations of 110 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 117¼. About £75,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The Bank rate, and the market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were further 1-8th per cent. lower, at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 30d. per oz.; and in New York there is no alteration either in the price of the metal, or in demand Exchange on London. Brazier Copper was still quoted at £55 10s. per ton; and Yellow metal, at 5. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal, was still 21s. 6d. per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,300,000 quarters or 90,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 37½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antverp, or Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Brown Rapeseed at 34½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market firm.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. Surats generally were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrival steady. Sales 8,000 bales East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady, Reuter's quotations being 4s. 2d. per piece for 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings; 5s. 3d. for 8¼ lbs. Shirtings; 2s. 2¼d. for 45 in. Mulls; 2s. 1½d. for 39 in. Jaconets; and 7¾ per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-8 cent per lb.; say to 8¼ cents; and December Futures were 22 points higher, at 8·40 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales; and below we give the comparative figures for the new crop in the same time in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	47,000	16,000	29,000
Three days' do.	133,000	44,000	78,000
Since 1st September	350,000	106,000	200,000

Exporters have taken a moderate amount of Cotton here to-day, their purchases summing up 1,500 bales, consisting of 300 Dhollera, at Rs. 204½; 300 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 192; 200 each of Bhagalpore, at Rs. 178-81; Karanja, at Rs. 194; and Vijapore, at Rs. 190; and 100 each of Broach at Rs. 218; Oomravattee, at Rs. 205; and Bengal, at Rs. 178 per candy; the Mills having bought only 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 175. The tone of the market has remained steady, with prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day; but with only a moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account, no further movement in prices having taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were hs follows:

Cotton	1,878	bales.
Wheat	10,955	cwts.
Linseed	2,932	,,
Rapeseed	10,026	,,
Castorseed	2,489	,,
Rice	1,240	,,

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,38,320
,, ,, Branches	,,	,,	4,96,320
Other ,,	,,	,,	23,56,542
Government Securities	,,	,,	105
Other authorised			Equal.
Loans on Govt. & do. do.	Inc.		8,55,203
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.		3,74,301
Balances with other Banks	,,		1,90,343
Cash	,,		37,01,746

Owing to the holidays, the Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued this morning instead of Monday, covers only five business days, during which the Cash Balance increased by 37 lakhs, at 283 lakhs compared with a diminution of 47¼ lakhs in the week preceding. An addition of 23½ lakhs to Private Deposits has been mainly responsible for this considerable change in the Return; but in Loans a material falling off is disclosed, while, on the other side, there had been only a small decrease in Bills Discounted, making the net diminution in trade requirements some 28¼ lakhs as against an increase of 27½ lakhs as shown by the previous statement; the Balance having, in the period now under notice, been helped by an addition, in the aggregate, of nearly 11½ lakhs to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the holidays, for which the Banks were closed two days, with a quiet but steady feeling at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business was done at the latter rate, after which 1s. 2 9-32d. was the best obtainable, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-23d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a fluctuating market to-day; and, after touching 107¾ for Money, and 107 11-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, rates settled down to 1-16d. under these quotations, at which they left off.

FREIGHTS are steady. The Iran (s) for Antwerp and Dunkirk, has booked about 1,500 tons of Seeds and Wheat at 5s. 9d. per ton, and has nearly completed loading. Business for Hamburg has been done at 7s. per ton for October shipment.

SHARES.—This market has hardly re-opened fully since the holidays, a little business on any line has been reported to-day. In Mill shares we note a decline of Rs. 15, in Union; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each, in Lukhmidass, Presidency, and Union S. Land; and of Rs. 2½, in Southern Mahratta. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 5, lower in the first Issue and Rs. 5 in the second; and Alcock Ashdown Rs. 5 lower. In Railways Ahmedabad-Prantej, have declined Rs. 5 and Tapti Valley, Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 1,415 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 22-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	30

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th September, compared with the Statement of 5th September, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 5. Rs.	Sept. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,74,120	59,12,440
Do. do. at Branches	45,07,789	50,04,109
Other Deposits	3,67,00,512	3,90,57,054
Post Bills	7,009	6,925
Credits, undrawn	33,42,571	30,98,117
Rs.	6,58,32,001	6,90,78,654
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,34,60,258	1,34,60,363
Other authorised Securities	40,84,615	40,82,615
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,04,053	63,39,426
Loans do. do. do.	74,00,982	65,45,779
Bills Discounted and purchased	88,52,676	92,26,977
Dead Stock	4,11,475	4,11,475
Stamps and Stationery	16,340	16,319
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	4,98,877	6,89,220
Cash	2,46,04,725	2,83,06,471
Rs.	6,58,32,001	6,90,78,645

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVERS—September 12, at Millie Lodge, Madras, Dr. Ida Bowie Evers, L. R. C. P. and S. L. F. P. and S, &c., the wife of Asst Surgeon J. Shortt Evers, L. M. and S. of a son.

NICOLLS—September 9, at Tharmah Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of R W Nicolls, of a daughter.

SISSON—September 10, at Shillong, the wife of R G Sisson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOWNS—KRAAL—September 12, at St Thoma's Church, Free School Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. Arthur Kitchin, Allan Macdonald Downs, Manager, Bowreah Cotton Mills Fort Gloster, to Jessie Adeline, second daughter of the late William Henry Kraal, Esq. of Messrs Moran and Co., Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BUNDOCK—September 3, at Lucknow, from enteric fever, Hugh Frederick Bundock, 2nd Lieutenant, the Essex Regt.

CHARRIER—September 7, at Digah, Dinapore, after a long illness, Amelia Maria, the beloved wife of P. A. Charrier, aged 53.

DALYELL—September 5, at Quetta, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Dalyell, R. A. aged 22.

RIDGE—September 3, at Serajgunge, after a brief illness, Charles G. Ridge, for 24 years Agent there for Messrs. Macneill & Co. and Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ld, and latterly Joint Agent for R. S. N. and I. G. S. N. Co's, at Jugger nathgunge and Painbari.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with a notification from the Armenian Revolutionary Committee to the Embassies that a more serious "demonstration" than the recent seizure of the Ottoman Bank accompanied by the dynamiting of the passers-by in the streets will take place, we hear of a violent Armenian agitation in press and pulpit in England. The *Times* a little late in the day deprecates unchaining a passionate agitation, the object of which is to precipitate an armed intervention which would inevitably lead to fresh massacres. The leading journal is speaking with full knowledge of the facts when it warns the public that the isolated intervention of Great Britain would lead to a European war—a prophecy that is supported by the violent anti-English attitude of the Austrian press, which accuses Great Britain of fomenting these troubles. The agitation is the more to be deplored, seeing that negotiations by the Powers have just succeeded in procuring for Crete a large measure of autonomy intended to give the islanders the control of their own affairs and the disposal of the finances. The concessions which have been made by the Porte will be under the guarantee of the Powers: an element of stability denied to the Chamber, and the suspension of which led to the present troubles. The measure of success on the point of being attained in Crete will be rendered nugatory if the deliberate resort to undisguised revolutionary methods by the Armenian Committees achieve their purpose in stirring up an agitation in England directed against the continued existence of the Ottoman Empire. The desperadoes who forcibly seized the Ottoman Bank and terrorised the streets of Constantinople by the free use of revolvers and dynamite bombs defiantly boasted that their object was to force the "protest" against the inaction of the Great Powers.

The more recent threats of the Revolutionary Committee to renew the protest in an aggravated form have the same object—to precipitate intervention. Unhappily, these desperate methods seem to be only too likely to succeed in producing a ferment in England, which will place the issues of peace and war in the hands of excited partisans. The *Times* says that such an agitation will degenerate into mere party warfare, but there are grounds for apprehending that the unchaining of passions may not be confined to one part or one party in Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone, who advocates a mass meeting at Liverpool, in a letter exceeding in vehemence his fiercest anathemas during the "Bulgarian atrocities" agitation, describes the Sultan as a great assassin with whom it is useless to remonstrate, and urges the Powers to use coercion "in case of need." Lord Rosebery, who has hitherto abstained from giving utterance to any opinion on the subject on the ground that the responsibility rested with the Government, which is doubtless in possession of information to which he has not access, has seen fit to depart from that attitude. He has, like his former chief, written a letter, declaring that the Turkish massacres are not a party question, but one of common humanity. The late Premier does not lose the opportunity of paying a passing compliment to his successor, by the characteristic observation that the responsibility in the matter rests less with the British Government than with the Continental Powers, "with whom the British Government does not seem to be very cordial at present." The letters from the former and the present leaders of the Liberal Party might suggest the danger that the agitation now springing up will be on Party lines. But some weeks ago, at Dover, Lord Salisbury's reference to the existence of a "gangrene" in the south-east of Europe, which threatens to spread and endanger the health and existence of the neighbouring countries, was at least as disturbing, not to say as inflammatory, as any utterance on this subject by Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery. The speech of the Prime Minister on his inauguration as Warden of the Cinque Ports was regarded throughout Europe as tantamount to an appeal for a new crusade. The organ of the French Foreign Office, the calm and more or less judicial *Temps*, said this in so many words:—"Lord Salisbury cannot speak of the state of affairs in the east of Europe without using words, the natural sequel of which would be an appeal to a crusade. Who speaks of gangrene points to an evil against which there is scarcely any other remedy than amputation. People will do Lord Salisbury the honour of believing that he weighs his language, and only says what he likes. This is precisely what gives a rather disquieting character to his speech at the inauguration of his functions as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Naturally people ask themselves whether the head of the Foreign Office has been purely and simply beating the air, or whether he has started a fresh and more energetic policy." There can be little doubt that it was the speech, delivered at Dover by the Premier, that was the immediate cause of the renewed and passionate agitation which is now creating very natural alarm amongst all who understand the gravity of the international situation.

The danger of a new crusade would be far less serious if the movement were confined to Party lines; for that would imply such security against precipitate action as is to be found in the balance-weight of another Party appealing to the judgment of the country from the point of view of those who regard the maintenance of peace to be a humanitarian interest as much as any other. There seems little chance of any such qualifying and restraining influence making itself felt when the leading men of both political parties use language which, if it means anything, means coercion, and coercion in the opinion of all Europe will probably result in opening the flood gates and deluging the world with the blood of millions of men. The paper from which we have just quoted calls attention in words that deserve to be reproduced to the fact that until quite recently statesmen and writers, rulers and people took a diametrically opposite view to that which has now become so popular:—"The European atmosphere has radically changed within the last twenty years. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire was formerly so thoroughly a dogma of International politics that instinctively everybody—the peoples as well as the Governments, the writers as well as the diplomatists—regarded everything that could in any way injure the Sovereignty of the Sultan as a universal peril, and as an attempt against the security of Europe itself. At the present day all are in favour of the disintegration, dismemberment, and cutting up of the Ottoman Empire. If any one timidly raises his voice to point out the consequences of such an operation, and to demand, as a medium of solution, the trial of less heroic measures, of the establishment of vassal autonomies under the guarantee of Europe rather than the creation of new little States or their annexation to neighbouring Kingdoms, one is treated as an enemy to humanity and as a henchman to the Turkish Government." It is devoutly to be hoped that the work of effecting a gradual amelioration of the lot of the populations ruled from Constantinople by the introduction of local autonomy, such as was introduced by Lord Dufferin and his French colleague in the Lebanon a quarter of a century ago, and as is now within reach in Crete, will be preferred by the statesmanship of Great Britain, and the other European Powers to the butcher savagery of war.

IN all parts of the Queen's Dominions commercial men are troubled by the extent to which British manufactures are being ousted by goods "made in Germany." It has been frequently pointed out that if our manufacturers would make more strenuous endeavours to meet the wishes of their customers there would be less chance for the enterprising German to supplant them. There is a great deal of truth in this criticism, but the readiness of the German to adapt his manufactures to the needs of purchasers is not the only explanation of his success. For one thing the Government of the Kaiser, despotic as it is in some respects, does take pains to foster the commerce of the Empire it administers. With the exception of the United States every great Power in the world has a department to which the development of commerce is expressly committed. But in few countries is the department so well organised and so productive of tangible result, as the *Handelsministerium* of Prussia. This department has just undergone a reorganisation which cannot fail to make it of still greater advantage to the nation. While it belonged to the Kingdom of Prussia, the Minister of Commerce did not come into relation with the great departments of the Imperial Government in a manner which gave him a proper standing, and he was not a member of the Imperial Cabinet. The *Handelsministerium* of the four kingdoms are therefore being amalgamated under one department of commerce for the whole Empire. We presume that the provincial commercial bureaus will be continued, but instead of working on independent lines they will be under one Minister of Commerce. In this way while giving the Department greater authority and influence in the counsels of the Empire, excessive centralisation may be avoided. Amongst other respects in which the German Department is ahead of most contemporaries is the closeness of its connection with the Chambers of Commerce. Where such bodies have not existed the Department has done its best to foster their establishment, provided sufficient interest has been shown to warrant such a step. Writing of the Chambers of Commerce, Consul Meritt in a recent report says they "represent the quintessence of the great commercial life and element of Germany. There is no question connected with the development of trade interest, of manufactures, credit, capacity of foreign countries, advantages to be obtained by treaty stipulations, injuries resulting from measures adopted by other nations in restraint of trade, which is not thoroughly discussed and carefully considered by the many German Chambers of Commerce scattered over the country." So close and constant is their intercourse with Government, through the Commercial Department, that the Minister of Commerce and his officers are kept well informed of all matters and details connected with the industrial progress of the country. The advantage derived from these relations between the official and non-official protectors of the nation's trading interest is shown by the fact that whenever a foreign Government seeks a benefit or a permission which includes an advantage to the commercial interest of the foreign power, the Prussian Minister of Commerce has always been enabled to secure a corresponding advantage for the commercial interests which it is his duty to guard. Of course, a too intimate connection between Government and the interests represented by Chambers of Commerce might easily degenerate into a system of State aid to the capitalist to crush the legtimate demands of labour. But so long as its energies are directed to finding new markets, to circumventing the menace of local interests of foreign commercial enterprise, and to aiding the trade of the county, without being antagonistic to labour interests, the system by which the State and the commercial associations work hand in hand is a good one. There is room for the further application of the principle both in India and the United Kingdom. The Indian commercial department is nothing more than a statistical bureau, and valuable as are the facts and figures which are placed in possession of the public by Mr. O'Conor, the department needs to have its scope considerably widened in order to make it comparable in usefulness to the German *Handelsministerium* to which we have referred.

THE light French Transport Lefebvre Cart, used by the French in Madagascar, with its many modifications, was considered to have answered its purpose so well that over five thousand carts were ordered by the French War Office for use in Madagascar. The mountain cart variety of the Lefebvre is designed to replace as much as possible pack transport in cases when rapid marching is imperative. For six years it has been used successfully by the French in Africa and in Tonquin. It can be utilised for distributing ammunition in the Field—when it is provided with a bullet-proof cover, for hasty bridging, when the cover forms the surface of the bridge, for field telegraph work, for water-supply, and for transporting road metal. The carts have on an emergency been used as ramparts, the lids being lifted and chained back to the wheels. The shafts are of wrought iron, are easily detachable, and are of different weight and size according to the animal used to draw the load. A spade, axe, and shovel are slung in rings to the cart, and are intended [illegible] it from difficult positions. It is thought that by using aluminium the weight would be reduced by one-half. Another use to which the cart can be put is as hospital transport. Swinging seats are hung in the middle by means of powerful springs, and four sick men can be accommodated. The canvas cover, which replace the bullet proof one, is raised as an awning by means of bamboo rods. Captain Swayne, who has translated the articles describing these varieties of the Lefebvre cart for the benefit of our Intelligence Branch adds a postscript showing that the carts have turned out an utter failure in later years in Africa as the material employed was too fragile. "The shafts invariably snapped after a day or two of work, and presently the whole of the length of track from Majunga to Superbieville was covered with broken-up parts. . . . Many French writers are very bitter against the carts, and ascribe a large number of the deaths which occurred amongst the troops to the delay caused by their employment." For of course the men had to wait for mule transport to be fetched from the nearest places, Obok and Jibuti, on the Gulf of Aden, before proceeding on their way. To what is the failure of these carts in Africa to be ascribed? They seem at first to have satisfied the French War Office. Was it that the larger order given after trial was not executed with care as to the steel and iron used in them, and that the tests supposed to be applied to all such transport material were not effectively carried out? Whatever the cause there seems no probability of our adopting these ingenious carts at present.

THE fortieth annual report of the Civil Service Commissioners contains several facts of special interest to Indian readers. It is mentioned in the first place that at the India examination a year ago—the examination for 1896 closed a month or so ago—the open competition for clerkships, Class I., in the home Civil Service list, took place at the same time and on the same papers. Forty-nine candidates entered for both competitions, and four of the successful home candidates chose India. The lowest of those who obtained home appointments would have taken the 17th place among the 66 successful candidates for India. The present system will, the Commissioners point out, thus apparently obtain for the upper division of home service, candidates equal to the best of those who proceed to India. It is mentioned as an additional feature of interest that at this year's competition the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to fill any existing vacancies for Eastern cadets by means of this examination. The number of successful candidates for India last year is given above as 66; that was the original number of appointments offered, but it was subsequently increased to 68. Of these, 27 had completed a full University course, and entered for the examination without any special preparation beyond that afforded by their Colleges or University teachers; two had dispensed with special preparation, but had not completed a full University course; 34 had, in addition to a University course of greater or less duration, been specially prepared; and five relied entirely on crammers. In the autumn 61 candidates who had furnished their twelve months' probation appeared for the final examination. With one exception all were pronounced duly qualified for admission to the Indian Civil Service. The poor fellow, who was plucked, failed in the literary examination. Representations were made to the India Office that as regards optional subjects which may be offered by candidates at the final examination, Burma was decidedly at a disadvantage. Hindu and Mahomedan law and Sanskrit, it was urged, would be of little use to them subsequently, and Arabic and Persian would be of no use at all. Lord George Hamilton, therefore, proposed to add the Chinese language as an optional subject for candidates who have been selected for Burma, and to assign 400 marks to it. The Commissioners concurred in the proposal, and the new arrangement took effect in the examination just concluded.

THE meeting of the District Grand Mark Lodge of Bombay, which was to have been held at Ganesh Khind on the 19th instant, for the installation of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, as District Grand Master, has been postponed in consequence of the illness of his Excellency's Military Secretary.

THE final in the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association's cricket competition will be played on Thursday and Friday this week on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, beginning each day at 10-30. The competitors are the Cathedral High School and the New High School, the champions for the last three years.

MAJOR BETHUNE, of the 16th Lancers has arranged for an amateur performance of the comic opera Blue Eyed Susan," written up to date, at the Tivoli Theatre, early next month. The dramatis personæ include a number of officers, ladies and gentlemen well-known both in Poona and Bomba Society, including a representative of the Government House Staff, and the performance sure to attract large and fashionable audiences.

THE "MASON Memorial Fund" brass memorial tablet has been put up in the Union Church at Simla, but subscriptions are still being received towards the endowment in connection with the Mayo Orphanage, Simla.

JUDGMENT has been delivered at the Bombay High Court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton on an appeal filed by Jenabai, a Khoja lady, from a decree passed by Sir Charles Farran, Chief Juustice, on the 16th August 1895, in favour of her husband, Abdulla Rahimtula Sayani, a member of the Bombay Bar. In the court below, the plaintiff's claim was for dissolution of her marriage with the defendant on the ground of his physical incapacity, and for delivery to her of the jewels, ornaments, and clothes presented to her on the occasion of the marriage. The defence was that the marriage had been consummated; and if it had not, it was the plaintiff's own fault, as she had persistently refused to come and live with the defendant, who had frequently requested her to do so. Sir Charles Farran found in favour of the defendant; and the plaintiff had appealed from his decision. The Appeal Court, having taken time to consider their decision, have dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE Karachi paper writes:—We are glad to learn that Mr. M. Visesvaraya, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and at present in charge of the Sukkur Water-Works, has been presented with a gold watch, of the value of about £50, by the Sukkur Municipality in acknowledgement of his excellent work in carrying out the Water-Works of that important town. The Sukkur Municipality in obtaining permission from the Bombay Government to make this presentation, the latter in according their sanction did so in very appreciative terms. Mr. Visesvaraya is a native of Mysore, and was educated at the Poona Science College, from which he entered the Bombay Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer. He has invariably worked well wherever he has been employed, and on the death of Mr. Barnes was put in Executive charge of the Sukkur Water-Works. He is considered one of the best, if not the best, of the Indians appointed to the Bombay Public Works Department, and he may look forward to a most successful career.

IT is estimated that that Rs. 3,69,000 will be required for special repairs and urgent works in connection with the damages caused by the recent abnormal floods in the Kistna River. The Government of India has been asked to sanction the allotment of this amount.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

ANOTHER PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Another groundless panic took place at Constantinople yesterday. The streets were instantly cleared and all the shops closed.

BITTER ATTACKS OF THE AUSTRIAN PRESS ON ENGLAND.

The Austrian papers are alarmed at the agitation in Great Britain in favour of intervention in Turkey, and bitterly accuse Great Britain of fomenting the present troubles.

They further declare that any isolated action on the part of Great Britain in Turkey will likely end in her being expelled from Egypt.

RETURN OF LORD SALISBURY TO LONDON.

Lord Salisbury returns to London to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he urges that a great meeting be held in Liverpool to protest against the massacres of Armenians, and says that he is willing to attend the meeting himself.

THE RISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MADRID, SEPT. 16.

Advices from Manila state that reinforcements of six thousand Spanish troops have arrived there from home.

Further reinforcements sailed from Carthegena for Manila yesterday.

DR. JAMESON'S OFFICERS CENSURED.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

It is officially announced that eight of Dr. Jameson's officers, discharged at Bow Street, have been severely censured by the Adjutant-General.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Forty men of the Staffordshire Regiment and twenty Soudanese have been sent forward to repel a body of Dervishes raiding near Fereig.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

This morning the Club Cup was played for from scratch, and won by Fry with a total of 96; Wroughton coming second with 98; and Gahagan third with 99. The handicap was won by Jacob (103—12 = 91); Murray being second with 102—8 = 94; and Wroughton third, from scratch, with 98.

Fry has won the Club Gold Medal (average of four lowest competition rounds) with 41¾, and the Silver Medal with 39.

The Club's Silver Medal for ladies, from scratch, was won by Miss Humphrey with 103 for two rounds; Mrs. Jacob, following closely up, being a good second with 105.

The annual meeting was held, this afternoon, the Collector, Mr. H. F. Silcock, being elected president in place of Mr. W. Porteous, resigned. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Alcock, and the Nasik week ended.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has met with a most serious accident, his horse having kicked him in the face and inflicted the most severe injuries.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the match between the Black Watch and the Bishop Cotton School, the former won by six goals to love.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The following are the principal dates of the Commander-in-Chief's tour, which was settled this morning:—Umballa 1st November; Larkana 2nd; Karachi 7th; Mehsana 11th; Sehore 18th; Jhansi 23rd; Gwalior 25th; Agra 29th; Bikaneer 2nd December; Oodeypore 7th; Buldana 12th; Kamptee 18th; and Calcutta 21st.

RESIGNATION.

Colonel More-Molyneux has resigned charge as Assistant Quarter-master-General, Army Head-quarters.

KABUL NEWS.

The reports which are still current that the Amir has fully decided to appoint Umra Khan Governor of Kafiristan, are officially denied.

No intimation has been received from the British Agency in Kabul that Sir Salter Pyne leaves Kabul in November on a visit to Calcutta, and thence to Bombay en route to England.

No decision has been arrived at regarding the Wa Expedition. Further disorder in the Wa country scarcely warrants an expedition.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Although the final decision is to be left to the local authorities, the Government of India is likely to concur fully with the proposals of the Pasteur Committee. I understand that the authorities consulted here express their practically unqualified approval, and advocate speedy consultation with the various local Governments and Administrations.

SALT REVENUE.

The Salt Revenue realized for the six months ending 1st September shows a fair increase.

TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The later figures for the forthcoming Telegraphic Administration Report are to hand, and their publication will be prepared immediately. The results fully confirm the preliminary statistics, a most satisfactory increase occurring especially under the heading of the Foreign Telegraphic Service and the number of Ordinary and Deferred messages despatched since the publication of the last report.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 16.

POONA HORSE VS. BOMBAY LANCERS.

The second tie of the Poona Polo Tournament between the Poona Horse and the 2nd Bombay Lancers was played off this afternoon. In the first period the Poona Horse made three goals to *nil*, and in the second period they made two more goals and one subsidiary. In the third period, in which Captain Grantham had the misfortune of a saddle slip and came down, but was not injured, the Poona Horse made one goal, and the Lancers one. In the last period nothing was made. The Poona Horse thus won the match by six goals and three subsidiaries to one goal.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the drawing of the Harris Football Tournament:—On the 5th October R. A., Kirkee, vs. Durham Light Infantry second team; and the Durham Light first team vs. Wiltshire. On the 6th, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers vs. Middlesex; and the Royal Irish Rifles vs. East Yorkshire.

The semi-finals will be played on the 7th and 8th; and the final on the 9th October.

THE RECENT SKY MEETING INCIDENT.

CHARGES AGAINST A SPORTING SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The case, Crown vs. Captain Ross, honorary secretary of the Turf Club, came before Mr. Bonus, First Class Magistrate, to-day. The court was crowded, chiefly by sportsmen. Mr. Burder, solicitor, appeared for Captain Ross.

The Hon. Mr. Little, Government Prosecutor, represented the plaintiff. He said the charges against Captain Ross were, first, under section 186, Indian Penal Code, with causing obstruction to a public servant in the execution of his duty; secondly, under section 341, with wrongful restraint; and thirdly, under sections 352 and 353, with using criminal force. Before examining the witnesses, Mr. Little read and put in the correspondence passed between the police and the defendant.

The following witnesses were examined:—

Mr. Bazonjee Sorabjee, proprietor, "Deccan Herald," being examined, said the advertisement about the sky races was sent for publication by Mr. Pallonjee. (The newspaper was put in.)

Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, said that police arrangement at the race-course had to be made by Mr. Fleming, and as Civil Police exercise their powers at the course. Mr. Fleming was certainly right in telling the soldiers to mind their own business. He had a right to go anywhere. He was certainly not subordinate to Captain Ross. He had to see that no offence was committed, to prevent gambling, and to look to the general arrangements for maintaining order and peace. He din't agree with Captain Ross in saying there was no necessity of the police. Cross-examined by Mr. Burder, he said the police received intimation to make police arrangements at the race meetings. The order of the stewards for preventing people from coming under the ropes was not legal. The entry of the police by improper road was not illegal. The order of the stewards for preventing the police to bring other people over the rope was illegal. Witness ordered Mr. Fleming to see Captain Ross about the changes made on the course.

Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said he had a considerable experience in race meetings. It is always necessary for the police to go and keep order, and they must have a free access. The police were never prevented from entering the enclosure over the ropes.

Mr. Fleming, Inspector of Police, said he undertook this prosecution under the orders of his superiors. He did recollect having received letters of the 22nd and 30th July, and met Captain Ross at the race-course on the 1st August. He made the police arrangements. He entered the enclosures as he liked, and no objection was raised to his entering the enclosure over the ropes. He was not asked to enter the enclosure through the ropes on the second and third day. He entered the enclosure as he liked. He saw many people going over the ropes. When the soldier stopped him he thought he was joking, and told him to mind his business. Then the sergeant of the Durhams told him that Captain Ross wanted him. He saw Captain Ross, who told him that he brought people over the ropes. He denied this, and complained of the soldier's behaviour. Captain Ross said he failed to see what witness wanted inside the enclosure. He answered if he was not allowed to come over the ropes in future he would come by the gate. Captain Ross ordered him to leave, otherwise he would be put out. Witness told him that he was responsible for his actions. Captain Ross walked round the picquet, and ordered two soldiers of the Irish Rifles to put him out of the enclosure, and see that the witness did not enter again. The soldiers laid hands on the witness. He asked them to remove their hands, which they did. He warned Captain Ross of his illegal order. Captain Ross said the legality or otherwise of the action would be discussed afterwards. The picquet were outside the ropes during the meeting. Captain Ross must have lost his temper when he refussed to go out.

Mr. Beaty, bookmaker, said that Mr. Fleming never brought him over the ropes. His partner, Mr. May, was betting inside, and he was outside. He saw Mr. Fleming going over the ropes many times.

Private McIver, of the Irish Rifles, said they were paid by the Turf Club. The sergeant told them that Captain Ross directed Mr. Fleming to be put out. Mr. Fleming said that Captain Ross had no right to do so. We walked behind him till he was out. Our duty was to keep all gambling off the Government ground.

Private Wilson, of the Irish Rifles, and Mr. Ainslie, of the Railway Police, corroborated the preceding witness.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

The Flower Show was opened, this afternoon, by Mrs. Birdwood, at the Council Hall. The show is in many respects a good one. The table decorations for the dinner party were arranged by the ladies, for which Lord Sandhurst gives a prize. Five ladies competed. The first prize was won by Mrs. Burlton Bennett, composed of acrimonium lilies; the second prize being awarded to Mrs. Newnham-Smith. The third table was by Miss Batty. General Curteis' butler took first prize for arranging a table decoration show outside the grounds, which was rather differently arranged. Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Heeramaneck, and Mrs. Pottinger's vase of flowers were very good. Mrs. Newnham-Smith's bunch of wild flowers and grasses was much admired. Mrs. Heeramaneck, Mrs. Scannell, and Lady Readymoney won the principal prizes in roses. The flowering plants were exceedingly good. The best garden in the show was of the Bund garden; the second being that of the Council Hall.

COMBINED CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION FOR BOMBAY AND POONA DISTRICTS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Command Head-quarters, a combined Camp-of-Instruction for the Bombay and Poona Districts will commence on the 18th January, lasting from a fortnight to three weeks. The manœuvres will probably take place in the vicinity of Khandalla.

In addition to the troops stationed at Poona and Kirkee, the following will be brought to take part in the Camp-of-Instruction:—40th Field Battery; 2nd Middlesex Poona Horse; 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; and 14th Bombay Infantry; and any troops the Bombay Garrison may be able to furnish. The Kolhapur Infantry will possibly take part. The 72nd Field Battery will not be available, but the 26th Battery will take part.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

French mail steamer Oceanien, from Suez, arrived, Orient mail steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Kt. of St. John left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, while the steamer Arthur Head arrived at Hongkong on the 15th inst.

A DISABLED STEAMER BROUGHT INTO BOMBAY.

THE s. s. Arracan, Captain William Duguid, bound from Liverpool to Rangoon, with a general cargo and twelve cabin passengers, became disabled on her way. The propeller shaft was broken, and the boat was unable to proceed, but fortunately she met the City Line steamer City of Edinburgh (Captain A. Baillie), bound for Glasgow from Calcutta, with a general cargo, on the 12th inst. The latter vessel brought her in tow yesterday in Bombay harbour for repairs. The Arracan, after discharging her cargo in dock, will enter the Dry Dock for repairs, and after making good the damage, she will proceed on her voyage to Rangoon. The passengers are Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bashart, Mr. Connon, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Bayliss, Mr. Braagenter, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Miss Dawson, Miss Hodge, and Captain Mathews.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN, Military Member of Council, will probably make a short tour on the North-West frontier in the autumn, visiting the Malakand position and the Khyber.

WITH regard to the question of the employment of Royal Engineers in India it has been decided by the Government that the Military Works agency shall be maintained, though changes may be made in the existing system of grading.

PROPOSALS for a cavalry camp-of-exercise at Bareilly in December are now under consideration, Sir Baker Russell as a cavalry soldier will doubtless like such a camp to be held in the Bengal Command, of which he will assume charge in the autumn.

IT is rumoured, says the *Perak Pioneer*, that H. E. the Governor of the Straits Settlement has taken a departure which will cause a sensation in the Service. The Crown Agents for the Colonies were asked to engage some Mining Inspectors, but on their telegraphing to say that they were unable to get competent men on the salary offered, H. E. is said to have wired back "Try Germany!"

THE Board of Revenue, in a recent circular, observes that in some cases applications for leave submitted by officers employed on settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, have been submitted to Government direct by the Commissioners of Divisions. To enable the Director of Land Records to keep a proper check over the settlement operations placed under his control, all such applications should, it is held, be submitted through the Director. The Board, therefore, requests that this procedure may be observed in future by all Settlement Officers, District Officers, and Commissioners of Divisions.

THE confident statements that have appeared in the Press as to the nature of Sir Antony MacDonnell's proposals for dealing with the Oudh judicial question are not so much guess work as fiction, writes the *Pioneer*. The favourite version appears to be that the local Government has declared for an amalgamated High Court, with a detached bench of three Judges to sit permanently at Lucknow. In point of fact the Government has not advocated this or any other plan, for the reason that the preliminary process of inquiry is not yet completed. It is, however, approaching completion: and it is probable that Sir Antony MacDonnell will be able to frame his proposals and submit them to the Government of India before he leaves Naini Tal for the plains.

THE expedition against the "wild Was," which was suggested by the local authorities in Burma may be regarded as postponed for an indefinite period. It certainly will not take place during the ensuing cold weather. The best way of dealing with these tribesmen at the present time, while the Burmo-Chinese frontier is still waiting demarcation, would seem to be to leave the more unruly sections severely alone, the headmen on the fringe of the country being gradually brought under our political influence. There are Shan colonists among the Was, who might also be utilised by our officers in opening up friendly communications with the people generally. It may be necessary, writes a contemporary, in the long run to send troops into the country and open it out, just as was the case with the Chin Hills, but there is no urgent need for this kind of action now.

THE Government review of the work done by the Court of Wards in the North-West Provinces in the year ending 30th September 1895 is short, pithy and full of good matter. Sir Antony Macdonnell is very sensibly opposed to the Court doing work which the ordinary landlord can do, and ought to do, for himself. The big landowner of these provinces is apt to forget that "it is no baseness for the great to descend and look into their own estate. The Raja of Bhinga has an estate in Bahraich with a gross income of more than two lakhs a year, and absolutely free from encumbrances. The Raja upon his own motion gave up the management of his estate and lives in Benares with a monthly income of Rs. 2,500, while the Court of Wards manages his estate. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that such confessed exhibitions of incompetency should be encouraged. The review points out that it is open to question whether the management of this estate comes properly within the functions of the Court of Wards. The drawback of the Court's action is that it rescues a landlord from the consequences of his own folly and incompetency, without at the same time instructing him personally in the art of doing better by associating him in an improved system of management. When an estate is given back to its owner by the Court, he finds himself suddenly whitewashed and cleared without having had any part himself in the process of clearing: and the natural consequence ordinarily ensues.

A MUSSOORIE telegram says:—Considerable indignation mingled with amusement has been caused by the action of Mr. Jasper Nicholls, late of the Civil Service. Mr. Nicholls wrote to the Bishop of Lucknow, protesting against certain improprieties that were supposed to have taken place at a smoking concert organised in support of the Church Orphanage Fund. The writer seems to have based his protest not on personal observation, but on hearsay, the value of which in Mussoorie is not high. Mr. Nicholls informed the Bishop that grownup men were put to shame by what they saw. Mussoorie is much concerned to know where these modest men are to be found. Mr. Nicholls says that unless these excesses are put a stop to, he must leave the church of his forefathers, the church which countenances this supposed orgie. As the committee of management of the concert was composed of ladies and gentlemen of the highest character, including clergymen, this protest has caused much agitation.

THE Amir, as we know, remarks the *Pioneer*, is very sensitive in the matter of territory which has at any time been under Afghan rule. Thus after the railway had been carried through the Khojak Range into the plain beyond, he ordered his officials not to take delivery of letters and parcels at New Chaman. They had actually to be carried back up the hill to old Chaman fort, and there made over. So on the Khyber side. Hetherto all the mail-bags from Kabul have been carried by Afghan runners through the Shilman country and over the Tarfara Range into Peshawar. The same route was taken by the runners on the return journey. The Amir's dak was never seen in the Khyber Pass. Of late there has been a change owing to a quarrel between Khwaja Miran, His Highness's postmaster, and Mirza Ghulam Mahomed, formerly an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, who looks after Afghan affairs at Peshawar for the Government. The latter official asserts that Khwaja Miran declines to take over the mail-bags arriving from India, while the Afghan postmaster retorts that the Mirza has wilfully departed from the old arrangement. Whatever may be the quarrel between the two, the result is that the mails for Kabul now go through the Khyber to Dacca, though the Tartarra route is used for the return journey. The runners would probably prefer to travel by the good road through the pass on all occasions, but the Amir's orders on the subject are not to be disobeyed.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have acceded to the Corporation's revised proposal for a site for an unfiltered water-supply pumping station at Watganj. The terms are as follows:—(1) The land to be paid for at the rate of Rs. 3,300 a cottah. (2) The Corporation to allow the Commissioners filtered water for their hydraulic engines at the jetties as soon as the filtered water-supply has been increased. (3) The Corporation to extend the filtered water-supply to the Tidal Basin as has already been done to Dock No. 1.

THE E. I. Railway returns, for week ended 5th Sept. 1896, were earnings Rs. 8,45,112; miles open, 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 497. Corresponding period last year, earnings Rs. 9,54,757; miles open, 1,696·98; per mile open, Rs. 563. Decrease, earnings Rs. 1,09,645; miles open increase 2·72; per mile open decrease Rs. 66. From 1st July 1896, to 5th Sept. 1896, earnings Rs. 79,68,809. From 1st July 1895 to 5th Sept. 1895, earnings Rs. 79,80,312. Decrease, earning Rs. 11,503.

THE imports of gold during July exceeded the exports by some sixteen thousand ounces or twelve lakhs of rupees in value, but the exports of silver were ahead of imports by over nineteen lakhs. In the same months Rs. 71,171 was the assay value of coin and bullion received in the mints of Calcutta and Bombay. Of this Rs. 52,389 represented bullion received for British dollar coinage from the tenderers.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a contemporary some specimen heads of a flowering grass which, at the present moment, he says, forms the staple food of thousands of people in the Azamgarh district. "Every morning hundreds of women are to be seen collecting the seed in baskets, winnowing it, and carrying it home to be ground into a sort of "atta" and cooked for food. The men, whose occupation in the fields is gone, sit at home, and send out their wives and children to gather the grass-seed. Numbers of labouring men find work and a livelihood on the construction of the new railway, but there are also large numbers of Rajputs and Brahmins who are unaccustomed to this sort of labour and prefer semi-starvation with idleness." The general condition of affairs in Azamgarh appears to be as bad as it can well be. The district has only had in parts some twelve inches of rain in all. The rice crops are already practically ruined by the long drought, the millets are withering in the ground under the hot dry winds. All this is common unhappily to many another districts from the borders of Bengal to the North Punjab; but in Azamgarh and the neighbouring districts the population is over 800 to the square mile: and that is a terrible fact which makes itself felt the moment that the crops begin to fail.

ON Saturday morning the wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie gave birth to a daughter. Both are doing well.

THE Russian Astronomical Expedition which was sent to the north of Finland to observe the solar eclipse telegraphed from Tornea that, owing to the magnificence weather which prevailed at the time, ten good photographs of the corona were obtained by means of three different apparatus. The Hydrographical Department has received a telegram from General Baron Maidelicheff, of the Saghalien astronomical expedition. The message, which was despatched from Cape Notoro, the south-western extremity of Saghalien, states that the observation of the eclipse was fairly successful, and that although the sky was cloudy, two photographs of the corona were obtained. Some magnetic variations were noticed during the eclipse.

ONE hundred and thirty-two boxes of copper coins for the Chitral Garrison arrived safely at Darosh under a levy escort last week. This is the severest test to which the working of the levy arrangement on the Dir-Chitral road has yet been put, and the result is certainly satisfactory.

THOUGH still insignificant compared with its big competitor on the Hughly, Chittagong is distinctly advancing. Last year nearly a million lbs. of tea were shipped from it as compared with little over a lakh of lbs. in the previous twelve months. Jute exports similarly increased from thirty-seven thousand to forty-five thousand tons. Rice exports on the other hand, showing the material falling off of from 37,335 to 25,797 tons. In the matter of imports mineral oil increased from one to ten lakhs of gallons, and the foreign trade as a whole, improved by three lakhs of rupees in value, the coasting trade showing an improvement of similar amount. The health of the shipping is reported to have been good, and the finances of the port show an improvement upon last year, and a very satisfactory excess of receipts over expenditure.

AMONG the papers of the late Major Young, of Lincluden, have been discovered the originals of two letters addressed by Robert Burns to Miss Helen Craik, Arbigland, and copies in the poet's holograph of five of his poetical pieces which he had sent to the same lady. The letters are printed in Saturday's "Dumfries Standard." The first is dated from Ellisland, 9th August, 1790, and in some editions of Burns' works is erroneously dated from Dumfries in 1793. The second written from Dumfries, on 12th January, 1792, appears to be new. In it Burns speaks of revising a poem, named "Helen," which his correspondent has submitted to him. The poetical pieces are "Lament of Queen Mary," "Lament for Earl of Glencairn," lines written in Friars' Carse Hermitage, verses on Sensibility, and, verses written on the death of John M'Leod, of Raasay. A number of slight variations from the printed text occur in the Lament for Glencairn. The word "bairn" is used, the line usually printed being—"The mother may forget the child."

A CURIOUS accident, attended with fatal results, has occurred in a provincial locality, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." A sail of furniture was being held on the first storey of a private house, which had been visited by a number of people intent on making good bargains. At a moment when forty-five persons were eagerly outbidding each other, to the intense satisfaction of the auctioneer, the floor, yielding under the unusual weight, fell in with a crash. A shocking scene followed as the poor people were precipitated into the room below, or clung to the planks, struggling with each other. A woman, named Turpin, was killed on the spot, and thirty persons were injured, more are less seriously—so severely, indeed, in one case, that the life of the victim is already despaired of.

THE Rev. J. Dennis Hird, M.A., is about to resign his living as rector of Eastnor, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, to which he was presented by Lady Henry Somerset on his retirement from the position of organising secretary to the Church of England Temperance Society for the diocese of London. The reasons for this step are associated with certain heretical theories which the reverend gentleman has felt himself impelled to advocate as a matter of serious personal conviction. Last year he announced in his parish the delivery of a series of Advent lectures, the subjects of which were "Mistakes about the Bible and in the Bible," "How Man was made" (a statement of the theory of evolution as distinguished from the scriptural account of Creation), "How the devil was made," and "Jesus the Socialist." Owing to the starting nature of the titles, Lady Henry Somerset, as the patron of the living, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was apprised of the contemplated series, took steps to prevent the lecture being delivered in the church. That on "Jesus, the Socialist" was, however, delivered by request to the Ledbury Radical Association. In April last, Mr. Hird published the whole of the lectures in book form. In consequence of the publication of the book referred to, and the general tendency of Mr. Hird's doctrinal views, negotiations were instituted which have resulted in the reverend gentleman agreeing to resign the living of Eastnor.

THE *Athenæum*, in its notice of the late Lady Tennyson, says:—Her diary, upon which her son is drawing for certain biographical portions of his book upon the poet, will show how keen and how persistent was her interest in the poetry of her husband; it will also show how thorough was her insight into its principles. As a rule, diaries, professing as they do to give portraitures of eminent men, are mostly very much worse than worthless. The points seized upon by the diarist are almost never physiognomic, and even if the diarist does give some glimpse of the character he professes to limn, the picture can only be partially true, inasmuch as it can never be toned down by other aspects of the character unseen by the diarist and unknown to him. Very different, however, is the record kept by Lady Tennyson. As an instance of her power of selecting really luminous points for preservation in her diary let me instance this. Many a student of the "Idylls of the King" has been struck by a certain difference in the style between "The Coming of Arthur" and "The Passing of Arthur," and the other idylls. Indeed, more than once this difference has been cited as showing Tennyson's inability to fuse the different portions of a long poem. This fact had not escaped the eye of the loving wife and critic and two days before her death she said to her son, "He said, 'The Coming of Arthur' and 'The Passing of Arthur' are purposely simpler in style than the other idylls as dealing with the awfulnes of birth and death," and wished this remark of the poet's to be put on record in the book.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZANZIBAR.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PALACE.

THE SINKING OF THE GLASGOW.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

THE "Zanzibar Gazette," of Wednesday, Sept. 2, says:—A sound of smart quickly repeated bugling, a running past of Government askaris in the direction of the barracks, general commotion and a prevalent sense of something being wrong, just before 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, signalised the spreading of the news of what had really happened but was at first not believed that the Sultan was dead. For one had heard frequent reports of an improvement in his condition, though subjected to relapses in the illness which affected him for the previous two months. And that very morning it had been reported that he was distinctly improved. Hurrying with the rest towards the Palace, folks were met returning who confirmed the news, then officials armed, or betaking themselves to their arms, warned one of possible trouble to come, and a guard of native soldiers blocking the way, the shelter of the English Club was sought whence most that was going on could be well seen. The running to and fro by any available way increased, and it could be seen that a large arming of a mixed people was going on, spears, old swords, and even one man with a bow and poisoned arrows, off the heads of which he was picking the paper coverings, gave a touch of the unconventional to the whole scene. Soon, at the double, General Raikes with askaris swept round the corner of the street leading straight to the Palace, to be followed by batch after batch of the khaki-clad native troops. Looking to see their immediate destiny it could be seen that so far and no farther than the Customs House premises under the Club could they go, for the surprising sight was seen of the Palace being held by the white drill-clad troops which had formed the Sultan's body-guard. Held too by a quick-firing gun in position pointed to either side commanding the entire road-way. On the balcony of the ground floor of the public Palace again there was a Maxim pointing in the direction of the Club, and the balconies could be seen gradually filling with troops. The top roof of the Club was then resorted to, for a wider view of what was going on, and more guns were seen on the Palace landing-stage. The Philomel and Thrush were astir and boats alongside were filling up with Blue-jackets and Marines. Leaving the ships' sides they were seen to be bound for the British Agency and the Customs House. The Sparrow which had been signalled from the north all the morning, but was performing evolutions abreast of Zanzibar outside the channel, was then signalled to from the other ships, and soon stood in for the harbour, anchoring abreast of the Palace. The Thrush then moved from her anchorage and steamed round into a position beyond facing the Palace, too: both ships making fast to a buoy to prevent swinging. While this was going on bodily needs were being satisfied in the Club, but the desertion of the native stewards and house-boys had already begun, and the excitement increasing, this became complete. The mid-day needs of the troops landed had to be provided for, and corned beef and other substantial fare was brought from the various stores. The Club meal was salted with rumours as to what had happened at the Palace before and after the Sultan's death, that generally confirmed being that both Mr. Basil S. Cave, Her Majesty's Acting Diplomatic Agent, and General Sir Lloyd Mathews, the Sultan's Prime Minister, had gone to the Palace together, but had only just time to order everything to be closed when Sayid Khalid bin Burgash, who had caused trouble on the occasion of the Accession of the deceased Sultan, in spite of the warnings of both these high officials, forced his way into the Palace, followed by a force of armed men, the entry being effected by the smashing of a window. Their remonstrances being disregarded and the attitude adopted by the young man in possession being unmistakeable these officials withdrew, whereupon the armed force being rapidly augmented the quick-firing and other guns were run out into positions calculated to command the approaches to the Palace. By the time the men were landed from the ships, although everything was done with the utmost expedition, there were 500 or 600 armed men in the Palace, and about 700 or more askaris and 9 guns holding the square. A meassage was sent to the askaris directly on the return from the Palace, asking them to come in, but they took no notice. The force was joined eventually by some two thousand Persians, Arabs, Slaves, Oomoros, and the riff-raff of the town. These were given arms of every description, and told off to hold the Palaces and surrounding houses. Hence the trouble,—the thing to be settled then was Sayid Khalid's being forcibly ejected or his claim to succeed to the Sultanate admitted. This the "powers that be" had to decide, meanwhile, the dead-lock continued. The public announcement of the Czar-like self-crowning was made by a salute being fired in the harbour from the S.S. "Glasgow,"—the last salute she was ever to fire,—and notices being sent to the different Consulates to the effect that Sayid Khalid had succeeded to the throne of Hamed bin Thwain, demanding recognition. To these notices came the general reply that when such recognition was obtained from the British authorities, his claim would be admitted. Meanwhile, all the different flags remained at half-mast. Many were deceived by the firing of the Salute into the idea that all was now over and confidence amongst the natives was somewhat restored. They were still inclined to hug curious weapons in imaginary defence of a conjectural foe, at one private house three house-boys were standing on the top step at the entrance, each holding a huge Masai spear and having donned their boating suits from a firm belief in the protection afforded, the respect engendered or some special efficaciousness being secured by being in uniform of some sort, however unwarlike such might be. So Tuesday afternoon went on and the day waned, many Arabs coming in from the Shambas, summoned by messengers from the Palace. The two quaint old watch-towers of the Palace Prison contained several Arabs, most of them of advanced decrepitude, with guns illustrating most patterns in use since Elizabethan times. These formidable looking men came crawling up, one by one, into the nearest tower by what was evidently a ladder kept in the usual state of repair common to things Eastern, and took shelter from their critical on-lookers beneath the battlements, there to wait the call to the deadly work they were designed to do. The looked-on and the on-lookers, such strongly contrasting groups, were only about thirty feet apart, the tower abutting on the corner of the Club premises. The Club flag-staff it was conjectured would, if needed, connect up these two premises, when probably the ladder's departing services would be appreciated by the speeding guests of the tower's hospitality. At sun-set another salute was fired, but the usual strains from the Goanese Palace band were lacking, the musicians having been forbidden to attend, nor perhaps, had they any desire to walk into what looked like a hornet's nest; the absence of music was, however, not quite complete for some of the fine bugling of the Palace troops was substituted for the Anthem. At dusk the really splendid electric arc lights were flashed out, and were kept on until daylight.

Occasionally through the evening visits were made by the gunners to the guns, but the troops in position on the balconies looked rather slack. By this time the idea of a fight having to be fought had taken hold. All the English and foreign ladies had been asked immediately after the mid-day incident to come into the Agency, an invitation accepted by all those living in isolated positions. To facilitate their passage through the streets the services of the new "jinrickshaws" lately imported from Yokohama were availed of after the mid-day incident, and were much appreciated. All that thoughtfulness could suggest and hospitality could furnish was provided at the British Agency for the guests invited at such short notice, and Mrs. Cave must have won the lasting gratitude of all, for the kind and assuring way in which she mothered her large family. Everything being stowed away for the night the Club was once more visited as being a kind of telephone exchange where one could switch on to any desirable quarter for information, and preparations were made by a party for sleeping on the roof which had been so serviceable for seeing from all along, and promised to be of no slight service later on.

THE COMING OF THE "ST. GEORGE."

And so the next day came, and still the dead-lock continued. The unchanging situation each hour was enlivened by the coming in from the south of the Racoon, who took up her position abreast of the Customs House. The morning passed without event, but at mid-day signalling from the Philomel answered by the other men-o'-war, and the hoisting of signals on all, denoted the coming from the south of the Flag-ship St. George. Her arrival was not expected till two days later, but was welcomed for more reasons than one. The Admiral was soon ashore, and joined in the indispensible "shauri" with the heads of departments already here, and more messages were sent to the refractory Sayid Khalid. A more fruitful thing as matters turned out was the sending ashore a strongly increased force of blue-jackets and marines, the latter under the command of Major Roach and Lieut. French. The roof of the Club was then got ready for any measures which might need to be taken, by bales of cloth and bags of other materials being taken up for the protection of those working the Maxim gun, which had been got up there very early in the morning, and to shelter the increased mixed force holding that position. The aforementioned old gentlemen in the turrets amused themselves also, and passed the day in boring more holes in the battlement to fire through. The streets now assumed a martial aspect, everywhere where guards, sentries and armed groups, and fewer the number of those unarmed strollers about the town. All the ladies were again assembled at the Agency before the evening, and the European community received their instructions applying to the possibilities of the morrow. All the heads of the Indian communities were sent for at the same time, and were warned as to the preservation of their own lives and properties. Through the well-guarded streets great cooking pots went to and fro, and it is hoped hearty were the appetites as plentiful the fare provided for the bivouackers. The Customs House seemed crammed with troops, and most of the celebrities were there. The roof party of observers was "not" formed again, and nothing but the military element was an "evidence" at a very early hour. Saving for the challenging of the sentries, the city was soon silent, and whether it was so or not, every one the next day agreed that never had they known such a soundless night. So all Zanzibar ashore and afloat awaited the morning and conjectured as to its events.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

With the morning all was eager anticipation. It had been made known that at 7 o'clock an ultimatum was to be sent to the Palace, and that were the flag not hauled down at 9 o'clock the guns on the ships would have something to say on the matter. The ladies at the Agency were joined by the remnant left, and the children and Staffs of the different English mission establishments, saving from distant Mbweni, the Government despatch boat Merganser being sent off to take all those at the latter place on board. Eight o'clock came and boats were sent ashore from the Flag-Ship and the embarkation took place, all the English ladies and children by express wish and many men from choice going off to the St. George. The different ships in harbour now began to shift their position to get out of the way of any possible firing from the Palace and steamed round to the southern side of Shangani Point. From the upper fore-bridge of the Flag-Ship which was stationed right off the point clear of the others a complete view of everything was obtainable. The Thrush, Sparrow, and Racoon were in the positions named, then further along was the Philomel between the Racoon and the St. George. By the moving out of the other ships the Sultan's man-o'-war, Glasgow, was left free to fire where she listed, but her broadside was exposed to the stern guns of the St. George should it be necessary to silence her. All the small craft available in the way of launches carried the Sultan's colours and had guns mounted in their bows or men armed with rifles ready. At a quarter to nine a small swift launch was seen coming off from shore and a message was, anticipated, but she evidently bore a command to the Glasgow, to take part in what might happen, for her decks immediately began to be cleared for action, and her guns were seen to be pointed to the St. George. The ladies now were put in as safe place as possible, yet so that they might see something of what was going on. They had been most kindly received on coming aboard by the Admiral himself assisting them on to the gang-way, and borne off to breakfast with Mrs. and Miss Rawson; while the sterner sex received the hospitality of the Ward Room, and here may be mentioned the extreme debt of gratitude those received on board owe to all, for the kindest and freest hospitality shown to them on this occasion. Two bells struck out from the ships, being a little ahead of the Palace time: the signal to prepare for action had been given five minutes before. Then followed some three minutes of suspense, the memory of waiting for the Palace clock to strike will not soon fade. At last it struck,—the flag at the Palace remained up,—up went the ships' signal to open fire, and the first long roll of smoke and tongue of flame shot out from the Thrush. Almost simultaneously the Racoon burst forth with her fire of shell at the towers and the Sparrow added her contribution. Immediatly the fire was answered from all parts of the Palace and an especially heavy fire from the further side of the landing pier, as seen from the St. George. From that time it was more a matter of hearing than of seeing. For the eye it was a steady of smoke and flame, for the ears a gamut of sound of every pitch, the whole scene being a magnificent spectacle, the combined sight and sounds being awful in the true sense of the word. Just as the first outbreak and the stirring scene had been taken in, it was seen that the Glasgow had opened fire and with incredible audacity on the St. George. The doubtful compliment was acknowledged and a return fire sent from a gun of humble proportions the Admiral's orders having been that she was not to be fired on unless she herself assumed the aggressive. Right into her wooden side the shot crashed and the Racoon dealt with her from the other angle. The Philomel likewise paid her some attention. One boat had her davits knocked away and dropped out of position. One could distinguish, but a few on board, and the insignificant part she played only attracted attention now and again. Many shots were seen to be falling short of the stern of the St. George as her aim before had been too light, so now it was too low. Through the general roar and crashing came now and again the sound of the pitta-pitta-pitta-pitta-pat of the Maxims, then again as the smoke cleared a little and the needed billets for the bullets were clearly seen, the fire from the ships came in regular broadsides, with occasional appalling roars and crashes as the fight went on and things began to give away ashore. Quite a fleet of dhows were now seen to spread their sails and sail away to the north, many of the occupants with no doubt uncomfortable consciences leaving a decidedly uncomfortable position. Then the Glasgow opened fire again and had to receive from the St. George a silencer from her 6 inch stern gun which made the old ship shake and disarranged the trim of her yards. A boat dropped bodily then. Towards shore, the wind freshening a little, the small launches could be seen still fighting, and the Chwaka with astonishing boldness approached the Racoon firing as she came, a proceeding which drew upon her fatal retribution, by a well directed shot. The Philomel managed to plant a shot right into the Glasgow bows, which soon caused the smoke of fire to arise. Shortly after the Racoon thought it timely to send another missile to the Glasgow and with a shell cleared the deck, a column of black dust-laden air rising up from near her bows. After this she was quiet again for a time. The bombardment had now lasted some twenty minutes, and still the fire was returned. The flag at the Palace was seen to have slipped a little, something having been shot away, and extra efforts were made to bring it down. Now, every shot seemed to tell, bursting shells made with the falling masonry roar upon roar, from deepest notes to shrill whistlings the missiles wrought and sounded and the fire was tremendous. The mass of smoke was enormous, the variety profuse. From the thin blue wreaths of rifles in the roof gallery, to the white bilowy and tawy-tinged ragged fleeting clouds blowing away from the guns beneath, deepening into the dust loaded air of the falling middle Palace, all shades from white to brown and black were represented, deepening at the foot of the clock-tower into the lurid glare of the fired contents of the old Customs House near. Once more the Glasgow, long since smoking towards her stern, fired towards the St. George and then thrice over the 6 inch gun was fired, crashing in her side at the water-line. She was seen clearly to quiver from stem to stern, and one felt all was over with her. No more was heard of her, her last gun had sounded. Ashore fearful damage was being done every moment. At the corner of the Palace nearest the Club a persistent fire was kept up, mid-way up the building and on top, and shell after shell was planted there until at last an enormous hole appeared and all was silent from that part of the building, though the fire from the top still continued at intervals. Then down slowly fluttered the flag at the Palace, amidst clapping and cheering from on board, things flying in the air ashore showed everything was breaking up in the middle Palace. The firing had lessened considerably and was but from here and there, and a pause or two being tried to see if resistance were ended, the "cease fire" was sounded, thirty seven minutes after the bombardment had begun. Just before this the Glasgow had hauled down the Sultanate Flag and had hoisted the Jack at the main mast. She was still smoking and well on fire aft. Two men were seen clambering over her wrecked side, and another helping a man who was in the water holding on to a wrecked boat. A boat from the Philomel then went off to board her. Still some rifle fire was kept up on shore and the Maxim could be heard being kept going in little bursts, only being just turned on to be turned off again. As the smoke cleared off it was seen the middle Palace had gone, only the back wall remaining, the nothern wing, too, was but a fragment of its former self and its beautiful white pierced wood balcony all in flames. Above the balcony, smoke was issuing from the windows, and soon it was seen the roof was in flames. And all knew it was destined to creep along the three hundred feet, about the length of the building. Fiercer and fiercer raged the flames around the base of the tower, some dry richly burning material seemed to be there from the intensity of the flames and depth of smoke: one thought of cloves, frankincense and many a precious gun and costly store, later on the material evoking such interest turned out to be dried onions. But valuable stores were there too and valueless lumber, but fire, the prelude of death and destruction was the leveller of all distinctions.

THE SINKING OF THE GLASGOW.

THE Glasgow being still fuming, a fire party was sent off from the St. George and the mischief seemed to make no more way. The steam cutter now began to bring along the wounded, one man being badly hurt arriving from the Thrush. Accounts now began to arrive from the shore of what had been done; and happened the one causing the greatest excitement being that Sayid Khalid had taken refuge in the German Consulate, having by passing through the extraordinarily complicated Zanzibar streets, arrived at a spot guarded by Marines who rightly disarmed him and his force, but had no notion it was Sayid Khalid and allowed him to enter the German Consulate. The fire increaseng more and more ashore was seen to be involving the clock tower balcony after balcony of this pagoda-like structure bursting into flame. The smoke rose up from the burning stores in volumes to a great height. This diverted attention for a time from the condition of the Glasgow which was now seen to be slowly but surely settling down. When the water reached a certain level she was seen to be going down much more quickly and inclining to her starboard quarter. This was the first to go under and gliding into the engulfing water at that angle with bows heaving in air, masts inclining to the side, down she went, to sink till but funnel top and yards remained out of the water to show where the tough old ship still lies. The Jack was still at her mast head when she went down but was soon hauled down. As her decks burst the air forced the water up in a small geyser, which slowly smoothed down. Scarce anything seemed to float out of her, kegs of powder had been flung out of her before sinking by those of the man-o'-war boats standing by her to the last. On her were found three dead, and seven wounded. Six had been drowned, the rescued were brought on to the St George. All her banker heads were found open and she was covered with coal dust, thanks it is supposed to the bursting shell of the Racoon.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE MAGAZINE.

As she was on fire some anxiety was felt as to her magazine; now that source of danger was removed the magazine ashore was thought of. Presently away it went, a tall pillar of smoke shooting up to twice the clock tower's height and a tremendous report was expected, but not a sound came, it was thus but the loose powder in bulk fortunately unconfined. After this a fusflade seemed to be going on, and on board it was a matter of doubt as to whether this meant fighting in the distance or loose cartridges going off, later on it was ascertained to be General Raikes with the marines and native troops encountering those escaping armed, at the north bridge.

THE NEW SULTAN PROCLAIMED.

Nothing more of interest occurred until news came that all the preliminaries to the proclamation of the new Sultan were concluded, the Shauri being held in the Customs House; and the flag being displayed at the corner of the public Palace, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the ships and on the St. George the Sultan's Anthem was played by her fine band. The bombardment and its object was accomplished, the display of force was wholesome correction of extraordinarily inadequate idea as of what a Great Power has behind into enforce correspondence with advice proffered and a course of action it has determined should be followed. With so stormy a preface was the proclamation of the Accession of Sayyid Hamoud byn Mohamed byn Said announced. May His Highness never witness or be near a similar occurrence. The terrible consequences of the bombardment were seen on going ashore, the Palace square was strewn with wreckage and amids the debris lay the dead, some even in the burning matter. Some were simply lifeless bodies with little to show of what had dissevered soul from body, others were frightfully mangled and mained. Many wore in death peaceful look, others the fixed agony of contortions. One, apparently shot in the act of running away so fell as to preserve the attitude in death. Everywhere were fragments, here and there horrible protusions much, only Zola could describe. Five hundred were the killed and wounded, the greater part the former, the finding of bodies seemed ceaseless. And most alas! were the foolish Swahilis, slaves who were unfortunately from force of circumstances compelled to fight for a mistaken cause and a certain defeat. Of the riff-raff which ran through the streets firing indiscriminately at man, woman or child, thirty were killed or wounded and they and their victims have filled the Hospitals. Shells and shots going through the Palace dropping across the town killed several it is feared. From the first shrapnel shot of the Thrush which smashed a threatening gun and killed the five gunners, to the last rifle volley of General Raikes' troops, every moment must have had its disaster. For the accommodation of the wounded a special military hospital had been erected and St. Josebh's Hospital and the Universities' Mission Hospital were available. At the latter the Rev. W. K. Firminger Priest-in-charge of Christ Church Cathedral rendered conspicuous service aided by Messrs Faulkner and Sanderson members of the Mission. The Matron, Miss Brewerton returned from the ship as soon as possible after the Bombardment, and with her Staff both there and where elsewhere engaged in the treatment of the wounded, rendered such admirable services as to win the loud prise of the Surgeons and to be deserving of some special recognition. Not merely devotion to their task but most marked ability in the performance of work assigned to them has been characteristic of the part they have taken in rendering help to the wounded and dying. The Sisters of St. Joseph's too with Madame Chevalier were indefatigable in their prise worthy efforts to do the utmost they could.

THE WRECKED PALACE.

One has often seen at home, especially in house repairs, a workman come to do a job, and being puzzled to know how to begin lift his cap and,—run his fingers through his hair. One felt very like that on viewing the material wreckage at the Palace. To describe it is like taking an inventory of an old builder's yard in which a notice had been posted for years past, "Rubbish may be shot here." The new bridge from the public Palace to the garden was completely smashed, the ancient turrets which had contained the militant old gentlemen had suffered severely from the Racoon's first shelling which had at once emptied them. The roadway beneath was strewn with broken down coral-rag wall. The Customs house entrance was part shot away with the Racoon's fire at the tower: it had to go, in order to deal with the tower effectully. Other details were endless, so one went back to view the Palace within. If outside were confused, inside was confusion worse confounded. The dust of centuries seemed on everything remaining intact, on the overthrown and smashed up contents, more than dust, masses of masonry weighing a ton lay. Chandeliers of crystal were on the floor, mirrors were hanging in their fragments at right angles to a wall, held by the bottom stays alone, uniforms cast off at the last minute were all over the place, and here and there a richer Arab dress, fragments of shells, Hodgkiss bullets, and missiles from all kinds of guns were all represented there, hand grenades and queer unnameable articles of war were lying about and many a thing dropped at the loot which must have taken place towards the last. The great carved central inner doorway escaped very fortunately with just one shot through its top, inside were all the tools of the armourers and new carriages being made for mortars lying there unfired. To describe the interior is impossible, to produce a similar effect take chairs, tables, cabinents, clocks, vases, bookcases, an orchestra, an armoury, a manuscript library, a wardrobe, an instrument maker's, electrician's, optician's store, lamp and perfume-seller's shops, spread the floor with choicest carpets, add all scraps of royal insignia procurable, put dynamite here and there and explode ad lib and there you have it. Like a general store of articles of vertu mixed up with a builder's yard again was the interior. By the next issue a clearer account of things may be given. Some omissions must be supplied. The Captain of the Nowshera kindly housed during the bombardment a number of the Mission ladies and also the Mbweni mission girls, besides large numbers of Indians, for which he has received the thanks of Her Majesty's Acting Deplomatic Agent, and Consul General. 250 prisoners were captured, and 200 rifles recovered. The extraordinary good fortune of our forces in receiving only one serious injury, namely the Trush case in which a blue-jacket's thigh was shot through needing subsequent amputation, has much exercised the native mind and been the subject of much talk. And this in spite of the fact that the Thrush was hit over a hundred times, the Racoon and Sparrow too repeatedly and even the St. George was not sacred to the enemy's missiles. The following proclamation has been issued in Zanzibar:—Where as certain British subjects have suffered damage in the recent rioting in Zanzibar and are desirous of claimfng compensation in respect thereof. And whereas it is expedient that H. M. Counsul General should at an early a date as possible be informed of the amount of such claims.—This is to require any person having such a claim to present the same at H.M. Consulate General on or before Monday the 7th of September and to attend there before a Consular Officer from time to time until such claim has been registered in a book kept for the purpose. No claim sent in later than Monday the 7th of September will unless for special reasons, be entered in the register. This proclamation is not to be taken as giving a promise or guarantee that any compensation will be paid.— British Agency, Zanzibar, 31st August, 1896.

BASIL S. CAVE.
H. M. Act, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General,

GRAND BARAZA AT THE PALACE.

The first Grand Baraza held by his Highness Sayyid Hamoud byn Mahomed byn Said took place on Monday morning Aug 31 and was the occasion of a most brilliant display. His Highness had been formally enthroned the night before. Never before has there been such a large bevy of ladies to witness the procession to the temporary Palace, where accomodation had been provided for their comfort by a long tribune erected facing the whole length of the building. The Palace itself had been considerably brightened up by a liberal use of red bunting and hangings, and newly carpeted, making an excellent and appropriate residence for His Highness until the old Place is rebuilt. At nine o'clock the Agency Courtyard was crowded with the Naval and Military Staffs and with all the English residents of the place, who awaited the summons from the Palace announcing that His Highness was ready to receive his visitors. A strong force of Marines, in blue and in red uniform was drawn up outside the entrance. The message arriving Mr. Basil S Cave, H. B. M's. Acting Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, with Admiral Rawson and Staff, the Captains and Officer, of the men-o'-war in harbour, H. B. M's Judicial and Consular Staffs, the Officials of the Zanzibar Government, the Superintendent and Members of the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Members of the Universities' Mission, all the heads and staffs of the mercantile firms here, and different professional men, moved off in that grim dispiriting procession which invariably makes one crane one's neck to ascertain where the "body" is. In marked contrast to the prevailing blue and gold was the pretty gold and red slashed uniform of Lieut E. Coape-Smith of the 11th Bengal Lancers, and the sober brown chaste khaki of Captain Barnett of the 1st Sikhs. Arriving at the Palace, salutes were fired from the ships and the Goanese band played the National Anthem as the procession neared the entrance. His Highness the Sultan received in the accustomed manner at the head of the staircase, shaking hands with each as Mr. Cave presented each in turn by name. All entering fell into line in the long ante-room at the entrance of which General Sir Lloyd Mathews, K. C. M. G. stood directing affairs for the storing away of the very large audience, all the prominent Arabs too being present. Looking down on the whole assemblage from midway between ceiling and floor were giant representatives of the 1st Sikhs who under the command of Lieut. Scott formed a truly regal guard of honour for the occasion. The native troops were represented in the Palace entrance. All having entered and a complete double line being formed His Highness invited Mr. Cave to enter the Throne-Room, the request to precede being returned, His Highness at once passed on and all having entered, sat down Mr. Cave occupying the usual place of Her Majesty's Representative on the right hand and General Sir Lloyd Mathews on the left, both these gentlemen occupying state chairs. The usual coffee and sherbet followed, Peera Dewjee in gorgeous raiment acting as Major-domo with his accustomed complete mastery over the details of the situation. The audience was somewhat short, and the perfuming of the handkerchiefs of those received, alas! omitted; for the famous attar of Roses has gone astray in the general leakage there has been in the stock of Palace effects. The Sultan shook hands with all again on leaving, the National Anthem was again played and sulates fired, and the procession returned, preceded by a guard of Marines in blue, the rear brought up by the Marines in red, who contributed greatly to as fine and imposing a procession as Zanzibar "streets" have seen for many a day. Nearly a hundred strong were the English in the Throne Room, representing the strength, and outside more than a score of ladies representing the grace and beauty of the nation. The various other national communities were received during the day.

INCIDENTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

As may reasonably be expected in an account of an occurence so crammed with incident as was the bombardment, many details have perforce been omitted, and some minor corrections may be needed.

To begin with the omissions. Certainly looting went on in spite of every precaution being taken, looting from the Palace either the night before, or during and immediately after the firing. Any one who knows the remarkable nature of the Zanzibar "streets" will understand the impossibility of posting guards in every one of these burrowings in the city, as much like in arrangement or want of such as the Catacombs in Rome.

So in spite of every protection, in many quarters safety lay with the action of the individual house-owner or shop-keeper.

Had others followed the courageous example of Mr. Jafferbhoy Gangji much of this might have been prevented. He by the timely firing of his revolver successfully repulsed two attacks on his premises, in the second case some booty already seized elsewhere, was left behind in the flight of the repulsed looters.

A notice has been posted that all having complaints should notify such at the British Agency before Sept. 7th. It is certain that most exaggerated claims are being made: from the locality and nature of occupation of many of the applicants such sums as are claimed must have been out of reach of their most extravagant ambitions but a few days since.

Of stray and spent shots there were some interesting examples. At the "Messageries Maritimes" office, a rifle bullet came through a shutter into the box of a sewing machine and found its resting place inside a roll of tape.

Soon after the bombardment began, a shot, from the Glasgow it is supposed, struck the Italian man-o'-war Volturno smashing into the side of the top of the Companion near where an officer was writing. She at once slipped her cable and steamed further round as the Merganser with the ladies and children from Mbweni on board, was taking shelter to leeward of the Volturno.

The sailing ship Springbank was continually receiving shots through her rigging and had a rope or two shot away. Her situation rather deterred the ships in action from firing more frequently.

The Philomel was hit twice, an honour omitted in the published account of events of the morning.

At the office of Messrs. Hansing, a shot of some size passed right through a room cutting through the drawers of a pedestal writing table in its progress.

General Raikes' house received a shell in the roof and Mkunazini Hospital was struck twice. The native house across the Creek were considerably interfered with, the occupants were of one mind as to under the bedsteads being the safest place to choose for the disturbed hour. The American Consul's house was struck by a shot and many of the Indian houses.

There was a good deal of ammunition of a formidable kind about the town and this is now being recovered from suspected houses.

As the removal of the pyramid of rubbish at the Palace proceeds, the dead are being regularly come across: to-day the body of an Arab was found still grasping his sword.

A very high estimate has been formed of the bravery of the native troops who opposed us, the resistance of the Glasgow was an instance. A man wounded there it was found afterwards had been suspended by a rope around his armpits with his body in the water during all the latter part of the time of the St. George's firing.

A curious incident in the behaviour of the wounded is that the dying men and those in delirium have been constantly exclaiming "sit down and fire."

The wounded man of the Thrush by name James, is doing as well as may be expected after the terrible injuries to his thigh-bone found on operation, and the severe measures necessary to be taken to meet the needs of the case.

An incident of the day before must not escape notice. A large quantity of arms and ammunition had to be rescued from the Rifle range four miles away. For this the Merganser was despatched under the command of Captain Cassim with an armed force, which was quite needed, as several Arabs came running to the spot brandishing rifles and assuming a most hostile attitude. Though momentarily expecting to be fired on Captain Cassim succeeded in bringing off all the arms etc, and thus removed an additional source of danger.

A correction is asked for by the Revd. W. K. Firminger who was not at Mkunazini until late in the afternoon, being at the military hospital in the Customs House, where also were the Revds. Pere Lutz and Fr. Schmidt. Mr. Prior of the Universities' Mission also ably assisted at Mkunazini.

A large number of Native passengers (male and female) arrived yesterday, from Zanzibar, by the German East Africa Line's steamer Safari. They tell thrilling tales of the bombardment at that place. The captain of the vessel, Mr. F. Kenne, has brought excellent photos of the views of the scene after the bombardment. They give some idea of the havoc and ruin wrought about by the bombardment of the palace. Through the courtesy of Mr. Hassum Datoo, a Khoja merchant, we are enabled to give some rough figures of the loss sustained by the several Indian merchants. The greatest sufferer is one Kassum Dumnee, who was robbed of Rs. 30.000. Another man, Virji Nansey, was robbed of Rs. 20,000, while Gangji Kanji and Dhalo Heera Rajpa sustained a loss of Rs. 12,000 each. Mowji Nansey and Sakalchund Panacund lost Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000, respectively. The total sum of the loss effected by the Arabs amounted to nearly three lakhs of Rupees. Amongst the seven persons who were killed there were: Mahomed Moolanee, Mahomed Rajpa, Dhala Premji, and others. Besides a Hindu lady was seriously wounded. These persons were killed by the looters.

A Parsee gentleman has also received a letter from Zanzibar. After giving the details of the bombardment, the letter states that several arrests have been made. The telegraph wire being broken, the communication between Zanzibar and Mombassa, was interrupted. Another letter written from Mombassa just before the Safari left, states that an Arab ringleader of looters, who had escaped, has been arrested.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE usual weekly sports on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, was a fairly successful one, considering that a large number of competitors had gone to Poona. The entries were much more satisfactory than might have been expected, and the various events were well contested. If the competitiors for the various events had been more punctual, the last event, "Horse Scurry," which was postponed owing to darkness setting in, would have been got through. Results :—

I. EVENT.—TENT-PEGGING.

Competitors to knock polo ball off post with butt end of spear, reverse spear and take peg. Peg to be thirty yards from post.

Mr Fischer	1
Mr Ellison	2
Mr Reddie	3

Also competed: Messrs. Peile, Mair, Webster, Creagh, Cory, Perreau, Shewan, De Saone, Reddie, Froom, Mair, and Hudson.

II. EVENT—JUMPING FOR PONIES.

Mr Tod's Dinah, Mr Ellison	1
Mr Fischer's Glossymoth, Owner	2
Mr Shewan's Waif, Owner	3

Also competed: Mr. Rome's Slipshod; Mr. Reddie's ch. a. p.; Mr. Peile's Cadet; Mr. Hudson's Sherry; and Mr. Bruce's Elma.

III. EVENT—BUCKET AND BALL RACE.

Competitors to place three polo balls into three buckets at a gallop.

Mr Ellison	1
Mr Hudson	2
Mr Peile	3

Also competed: Messrs. De Saone, Froome, Reddie, Creagh, Cory, Shewan, Perreau, Hudson, Rome, Fischer, McCausland, and Webster.

IV. EVENT—CROQUET STAKES.

Ladies' nomination. Competitors to ride a given course, carrying croquet mallet to nominator, who must play a given croquet course. Competitor doing course in shortest time to win. One second will be added for each stroke lady takes to play the course.

Miss Bromley nominates Mr Fischer, 2 min. 24 secs.	1
Mrs. Peile nominates Mr Peile, 2 min. 42 3-5 secs.	2
Miss Stewart nominates Mr Ellison, 2 min. 47 secs.	3
Mrs. Scott nominates Mr Rome, 2 min. 54 3-5 secs.	0
Mrs. Ostedmeyer nominates Mr De Saone, 3 min. 4 4-5 secs.	0

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE last, but not the least, prominent feature of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's brief sojourn in Bombay, writes a Mahomedan correspondent, was one which was fraught with encouragement, hope, and benefit to the Musalmans of the city. He visited the Anjuman-i-Islam School, and of this some further particulars may be of interest. His Highness' earnest desire to take a keen interest in the welfare of his community and to associate himself with everything connected with their propaganda is evidenced from the fact that, when a deputation of the Anjuman-i-Islam, consisting of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, and Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, waited upon him and escorted him to the Anjuman-i-Islam hall, he expressed in a friendly way his regret at not having been invited a little earlier as he was leaving Bombay that very evening. It was, however, explained to him that prior to the arrival of his Highness' Prime Minister, the Nawab Mohammed Ishag Khan, who arrived but the other day, the Anjuman had no medium through which they might have intimated their heartfelt wish; moreover, they were not acquainted whether in so short a period of his stay he would be able to grace the Islamia Institution with his presence, inasmuch as other Princes who had occasionally visited Bombay had given very little evidence of so much sympathy and condescension.

The speech made by the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk went to prove that in the very short interval which had elapsed since his Highness' assumption of his reign he had given ample proof of the practical and energetic turn of his mind. This was illustrated by the magnificent donation of Rs. 25,000 which his Highness had advanced towards the Female Education Institution at Lucknow, of which he was also the Vice-President, and by a handsome donation and a fixed monthly sum for scholarships to the Anjuman Himayat Islam of Lahore, as well as to the Yoonani Medical College established by the famous Hakim Abdul Majid Khan of Delhi.

The visit paid by his Highness to the Anjuman-i-Islam school is calculated to add to the interest which his Highness already feels in the welfare of his community as he was greatly affected by the speech made by the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The speech was well worthy of the occasion, and its effect must be beneficial in more ways than one. It did not consist of mere eulogies and encomiums, as is so often the case, but it brought home to his Highness the duties which he owed to himself, to the British Government, and to his co-religionists.

The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, after speaking of the deplorable and wretched condition of the Musulmans, pointed out that the two chief props which supported a nation were its scholars and its noblemen. These two classes brought to bear their influence, baneful or healthy, according to their merits or demerits, upon the whole nation. It was a pity, he said, that a great majority of those two classes among the Moslems were not so much alive to their duties and responsibilities as to their authority and power. The learned (Ulema), he observed, were so much absorbed in their own worthless contentions and controversies about particulars as wholly to exclude the idea that they owed something to those who were inferior to them in knowledge, and thus produced a pernicious effect upon the members of the community. Instead of devoting their undivided attention to the cause of the general advancement of their "flock," they mainly occupied themselves with condemning as heretics and convicting as "hellish" those who were insolent and disobedient enough to wear their trousers half-an-inch below their ankles or who were guilty of some such trivial breaches of fanatic commands.

The noblemen again with a few exceptions were unconscious of the duties which they owed to those who moved in a sphere lower than themselves. They were ignorant of the fact that the nation stood greatly in need of social, intellectu l, and political progress; they did not know that the tendency of the age was evidently towards the acquirement of modern science, modern art; indeed, to sum up in a word, modern culture. They contributed nothing towards the achievement of this grand object, and lay enveloped in the dismal and profound mist of ignorance hovering around them. It is, however, the Nawab continued, gratifying to see a few scintillations flashing from amidst the dormant ashes. A brilliant assembly of Ulema of note in the North-West Provinces are straining every nerve to reform our rotten condition, and in spite of the many obstacles placed in their way are struggling hard to emancipate the community from the bondage of dogma and fanaticism. Many a Moslem prince had at the same time evinced a great interest in improving the condition of the Musalmans, and had aided them materially in every way. H. H. Prince Hamid Ali Khan, the Nawab observed, had for one furnished a noble example and had proved himself the worthy scion of a worthy ancestry, of whom Kalbi-Ali Khan had always been noted for patriotism and benevolence.

The Anjuman-i-Islam, which has over and over again been courted by fortune, is to be congratulated in that it has now secured a donation of Rs. 600 per annum through the generosity of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, and then a gift of Rs. 5,000 in lump, and Rs. 600 per annum from the ruler of Rampur.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

MR. TWINNING, whose ability as an organiser of dramatic and musical entertainment has gained for him a reputation not confined to India, is to be congratulated on the success of the concert given under his capable direction at the Town Hall last night. An excellent programme having been arranged and a part of the proceeds being given to the Khandalla Convalescent Home, the concert deserved the good patronage it received. Surgeon-Captain Jennings, I. M. S., opened the concert with a charming organ solo from Marchant. This was followed by a song from Mr. Morse, "Annette" (Grieg), in which he well sustained his reputation as a high-class professional tenor. His other contributions to the evening's entertainment were "Call me Back" (rendered all the more enjoyable by the violin obligato), and Handel's touching composition, "Waft Her Angels, sung with both pianoforte and organ accompaniment. The audience eagerly re-demanded these songs, and would have been glad if one or two other items on the programme had been placed to the account of this gifted tenor. But Mr. Twinning is too experienced an entertainer to put too severe a tax upon his pupil, who certainly had quite enough work for a single evening. Mrs. Macmillan, whose reappearance after her absence in Europe, was greeted with loud applause, gave Pinsuti's "Last Watch" and "The Flight of Ages" in excellent style and with appropriate feeling. The violin solos by Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel Barker (Schubert's "Bagatelles" and Hauser's "Abendlied") were amongst the most pleasing items of the evening's entertainment. Still more successful was the only other instrumental music that remains to be mentioned—Miss Emmeline Da Cunha's brilliant pianoforte solo, "La Cachucha," which received a well deserved demand for repetition. Miss Counsell, who sings with the easy confidence that contributes so much to real success, gave Pinsuti's "Don't Forget Me," and Moir's "Golden Harvest," both of which were asked for a second time. Mr. Laurence Atkinson was in very good voice in his songs, "The Star of Eve (Wagner) and "Let Me Love Thee" (Arditi), Mr. Jamieson scarcely seemed to put forward his best efforts in the "Monarch of the Storm," for he has certainly done better on previous occasions. It is needless to say that in the hands of Mr. Twinning and occasionally those of Miss Schumuck, and Mr. Seymour Dove, the accompaniments left little or nothing to be desired.

RAJKOT NOTES.

OUR correspondent writes:—In writing, yesterday, I omitted the score of the Gymkhana in the match against the College. Here it is :—

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

Browne, b Natoarsinhji	0
Bhavan, b Bhovanisinhji	22
Waddington, c Ramsinhji, b Natoarsinhji	13
Chelshankar, b Bhovanisinhji	12
Lambert, run out	2
Hatch, st Shivlal, b Dansinhji	16
Lawrence, b Gagubha	4
Hawes, b Natoarsinhji	9
Shivshankar, not out	11
Berthon, c and b Natoarsinhji	6
Bapasola, did not bat	0
Extras	25
Total	1 0

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. JUZE BIN FRANCIS SOUZA "alias" BABU.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Session Judge of Kanara, of the proceedings of Mr. N. G. Deshpande, first-class magistrate of Karwar, who, in May last, convicted the accused of escaping from lawful custody and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months, to commence after the period of the sentence he was already undergoing. The accused was a Christian cultivator of Sirsi.

It appeared that, in consequence of information received to the effect that the accused had committed a theft in the Kanara District at Sirsi, the Mysore police arrested him at Tirthalli in the Mysore State, and placed him before a magistrate there. The latter ordered the accused's detention in order to enable the police to trace the stolen property; and the accused was detained in the lock-up. While there, he effected his escape by removing some tiles in the roof. It did not appear from the evidence, Mr. Moscardi said, under what authority the accused was arrested; but the District Magistrate of South Kanara had informed the Mysore authorities that the accused was wanted on account of the offence committed at Sirsi. Mr. Moscardi submitted that the trial was illegal, because the alleged offence of escaping from lawful custody was committed beyond the limits of British India, and there was no certficate by the Political Agent for the Mysore State that, in his opinion, the charge should be enquired into in British India (section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code.) It was true that section 181 enacts that the offence of having escaped from custody might been quired into or tried by a court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged was; but Mr. Moscardi did not think that section was intended to make such offences, committed beyond the limits of British India, punishable by British Indian courts of justice. The accused had not yet undergone any part of the sentence, as it was not to have effect untill after the expiry of the four years' imprisonment which he was now undergoing.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the reference, said: The offence with which the accused was charged, having been committed out of British India, the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try and convict him for it. The court reverses the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed upon the accused.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ANNANDRAO BALKRISHNA.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE PURUMULL VADAPPA CHETTY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared in support of a rule granted on the 20th August last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to file a fresh petition. Mr. Setlur, for an opposing creditor, appeared to show cause against it.

Mr. Manker said that his client had not been served with a copy of the affidavit filed by the creditor, though there was ample time at his disposal.

His Lordship, after reading the affidavit, remarked that the creditor has had ample time at his disposal and he was disposed to make the rule absolute; but as there were certain allegations against the insolvent, he would grant a week's time to reply to the affidavit.

RE NARSY TRIKAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Raikes, for a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Manker said that the creditor had not filed his affidavit of claim, and therefore, in accordance with rule 16, he could not be heard.

Mr. Raikes contended that the rule was not applicable to the present case. His client was an execution creditor, and his name was put down in the schedule as a creditor.

After consulting the Clerk of the Court, his Lordship said that the practice of the court was that a creditor could not be heard in a case where he had not filed his affidavit of claim.

Mr. Manker said that that was the practice, and Mr. Justice Starling had put the same construction on the rule.

After some further discussion, his Lorship allowed the matter to stand over for a week, and granted the insolvent an interim order during the interval.

RE JAITHABHAI KALIANJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE SALVADOR JOSEPH DE SOUZA.

On the motion of Mr. V. G. Kothare, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE SAYANA SAYEBA.

On the motion of Mr. Jeejeebhoy E. Mody, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE BULAKIHDAS GURU GANGADAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Manker said that his client had no opportunity to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

Mr. Lang said that the insolvent had filed a heavy suit in the High Court against his client, and when the latter sued him for costs, the insolvent sought the protection of the Insolvency Court. The learned counsel added that the insolvent had concealed and conveyed his movable and immovable property to others.

Mr. Manker said that his client had concealed nothing, and if there was any property belonging to the insolvent, the Official Assignee had the power to take possession of it.

For the purpose of enabling the court to examine the proceedings of the Nasik Court in regard to the dedication of a temple by the insolvent, the matter was postponed for a fortnight, and the insolvent was granted an interim order during the interval.

DISCHARGES:

The following insolvents received their discharges: Augustus Frederick De Silva; George Henry Smith and another; George Frederick Hudson; Haridas Mulji Doshi; Reubin Garnett and another; Sadashiv Atmaram; Gopinath Anant Pitale; William Barker; Tribhowandas Haribhai Darji; Rustomji Bomonji Shroff; Ganpat Krishna; Pranjivandas Gopaldas, and Dewji Lowji Joshi.

HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office No. 28, Medows Street, Mr. A. Breul, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 31st July 1896. Under the joint working agreement of the cotton presses at Akola 49,943 bales have been pressed during the year as against 35,962 bales last year, and the share of your company has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 18,015-0-3, including the balance of Rs. 92-7-1 carried forward from last year. Your directors propose to pay out of this profit a dividend of 20 per cent. free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 15,000; to grant a bonus of Rs. 300 to the Press Co.'s clerks to be distributed at the discretion of the agents, to transfer Rs. 2,000 to reserve and renewal account and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 715-0-3 to next year's profit and loss account. The press building (presses and engines not included) is insured against fire for Rs. 10,000. The joint working agreement is in force for three years more. Mr. Mowjee Shamji having become disqualified as a director, Mr. Jugjiwandas Vussonjee Munjee has been elected by the board to fill the vacancy, and being duly qualified has joined the board from the 11th of January 1896, and which appointment you are asked to confirm. The following directors, Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Mr. Jugjiwandas Vussonjee Munjee, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The above report, together with the audited accounts made up for the year ending the 31st July last, was approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share being twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared. The appointment of Mr. Jugjiwandas Vussonji Munji as a director in place of Mr. Mowji Shamji was approved of and confirmed by the meeting. Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Jugjiwandas Vussonji Munji, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdoonji was reappointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 per annum. It was also resolved that a bonus of Rs. 300 be distributed to the press company's clerks at the descretion of the secretaries and managers of the company. A hearty votes of thanks was unanimously accorded to Messrs. Breul and Co. for the able and successful management of the company's affairs during the year under report as well as to the directors and chairman of the meeting. The customary compliments to the chairman of the meeting brought the proceedings to a close.

LAMACRAFT'S COMBINATION OF COMEDY AND BURLESQUE ARTISTS.

WE note that the above company are playing in the Tivoli Theatre, on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of September, after an extensive tour to all the principal towns of India, including Simla, and the other hill stations. They have just concluded a most successful season at Poona. They are advertised in our columns as the largest company now touring in the East, and their play bills show a most varied and thorough change of programme nightly.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were:—Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Professor Muller, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ebrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary read a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding the annual report on the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1895, by Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel D. N. Parakh. The following are extracts from the report:—

Conservancy and water-supply.—The water-carrage system in use at this hospital worked well during the year. The trough closets were flushed, cleaned, and disinfected every day throughout the year very carefully. The House-Surgeon every day visited and inspected the closets, and I inspected them also periodically. The ordinary latrines working in the old way in the compound of the hospital were similarly carefully looked after and kept clean. During the year the services of three hospital sweepers of the permanent establishment were dispensed with. Three halalkhores were lent to the hospital by the Municipality to perform their duties. General health of the Town.—As far as I can judge from the number, &c., of the out-patients and from my private knowledge, the general health of the town was very good. There were no epidemics in the town to my knowledge. Attendance of patients.—A, In-door patients,—the total number of admissions during the year was 2,465 as contrasted with 2,707 of last year, being decrease of 242. B, Out-door patients.—The total number of admissions was 16,169 as contrasted with 15,851 of last year, showing an increase of 318. The increase in the number of out-patients still continues year after year in spite of daily increasing competition with private dispensaries and private practitioners. The decrease in the number of in-patients was, for the most part, due to the same causes mentioned in my last report, namely, the great care exercised in not admitting those who could be treated as out-patients, &c., and partly to the fact that the health of the town was good. Observations on major surgical operations.—There were in all 94 major operations performed during the year, being two more than last year. Counting the seven remaining from the previous year, the total was 101. Five deaths occurred showing a mortality of 5 per cent. to total treated. Eighty-four were discharged cured, nine relieved, and three remained under treatment. Of the five deaths, two occurred in cases of amputation of the leg; in one case the man had compound comminuted fracture of both bones of the right leg extending into the ankle-joint; he refused to have the limb amputated at first and yielded when the case became much worse seven days after admission; he died of exhaustion, the wound healing very slowly; in the other, the man had compound comminuted fracture of the leg also; tetanus set in after amputation and carried him off. "One" occurred in a case of lateral lithotomy in a man aged 47, who had albuminuria to begin with; peritonitis set in soon after operation, and he died the next day. "One" occurred in a case of herniotomy, where the man had long-continued taxis tried on him outside the hospital before admission; on opening the sac, the omentum and several inches of the gut were found to be gangrenous and both firmly adherent to the sac. As the man was in a very hopeless condition, it was not thought advisable to perform enterotomy, but after the relief on the strangulation, the parts were left undisturbed after washing and disinfecting; the man died soon after the operation was performed; in "One" case a very large hepatic abscess was opened by the knife, the abscess cavaty never completely healed, and the man died of slow exhaustion three months after the operation. Of the ninety-four operations, the important ones were in the following order:—(1) Amputations, 20, with two deaths, showing a mortality of 10 per cent. Of these, eight were of the lower extremity, including three of the leg of which two proved fatal; twelve were of the upper extremity, including one of the arm and one of the forearm, all successful. Of these 20 amputations again, 17 were done for injuries, for the sarcoma of the foot, one for gangrene of the forearm, and one for caries of the thumb-bones. (2) Radical cure of hydrocele by the injection of iodine, 14, all successful. (3) Operations for hæmatocele," 13. These were suppurating hæmatocele opened antiseptically by the knife and drained. All discharged cured. (4) Removal of calculus, 12. Of these, nine were removed by lateral lithotomy, with one death, and three by litholapaxy, all cured. Of the litholapaxy cases, one was in a child, aged six years, and another in a child, aged five years. (5) Incision of large abscesses, 9. These include four cases of hepatic abscess opened by the knife, one of which proved fatal, and one case of large abscess of the abdominal wall. (6) Removal of tumours, 9. (7) Herniotomy, 3, with one death. (8) Hœmorrhoids, 3. Removed with clamp and cautery and knife. All successful. (9) Dislocation, 2. One was of the hip-joint reduced by extension and manipulation under choloroform, and I was of the patella, also similarly reduced. Amongst the other operations performed, the important ones were: one of suprapubic cystotomy for the removal of a piece of catheter accidentally retained in the bladder of a man whilst under a private practitioner's treatment for severe stricture, admitting only one silver catheter. The end of the broken piece was firmly fixed in the bladder, transfixing it and entering the abdominal cavity. Some days after the successful removal of the piece, the urethra was dilated by Halt's method, and the stricture was relieved; another of hydatid cyst of the liver, where the tumour was incised, the cyst wall scraped out, and the cavity was drained; and the third one was a case of nose cutting; the husband had cut the nose of the wife with a razor some months before; Keegan's modification of the Indian method was adopted. The first two case were discharged cured; the nose case is progressing very favourably, and remains under treatment. Mortality and its causes.—There were in all 297 deaths as contrasted with 351 of last year. The percentage to total treated was 11·6 as contrasted with 12·5 of the last year. Of the total number of deaths, 74 occurred within twenty-four hours, 75 within four days, and 148 above a week after admission. It will be observed that more than half the number of deaths occurred within a week of admission, showing that, when admitted, many cases were in a very nearly hopeless condition. The largest number of deaths occurred in the month of June, and the smallest number in February. The same causes enumerated in my last two reports were in operation to account for this large mortality during this year. The principal diseases and injuries, which caused the largest number of deaths were in the following order:—(1) Privation, 44; (2) Diarrhœa, 42; (3) Tubercle, 40; (4) Pneumonia, 28; (5) Dysentery, 21; (6) Remittent fever, 17; (7) Multiple injuries, 14; (8) Chronic bronchitis, 11; (9) Fracture of base of skull, 8; (10) Tetanus, 7; (11) Opium-poisoning, 7. The first six diseases causing death occurred in the poor of Bombay, such as beggars, pilgrims, passing through Bombay, and arriving in Bombay from foreign parts, and such others as came to Bombay from different parts of India in search of employment. Vaccination.—Not practised in this Hospital. Conduct of the Establishment—Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Easdon, Senior Assistant Surgeon and House-Surgeon, has been so often most favourably mentioned by me that I need not say anything more than that his zeal for work continues unabated, and he fully deserves everything I have said for him in my former reports. The following Assistant Surgeons were attached to this hospital on general duty off and on:—Assistant Surgeons A. G. Hakim, R S. Poredi, and G. P. Pocha. All gave me great satisfaction, Dr. Pocha, particularly, is a careful, painstaking, and accomplished officer, and gave me valuable assistance. General Observations.—The cost of diet was annas 2-10 per head per diet, being less than last year by two pies. The halalkhore tax was increased during the year from Rs. 50-13-0 to Rs. 54-12-0 per month, and the services of three municipal halalkhores were lent to the hospital in lieu of three of the permanent establishment who were discharged. This arrangement, necessitating a dual control over the halalkhores, is not efficient for discipline or work. These three halalkhores, I submit, should form part of the permanent establishments of the hospital and be under the control of the hospital authorities only. The recovery from hospital stoppages was Rs. 11-15-0. The lowest amount collected from one individual was annas 4, and the highest Rs. 2-8-0. These stoppages were charged as per table laid down by Government, the rate being from anna 1 to annas 8 per head per day (vide Government Resolution No. 3042, dated 5th October 1895. General Department.) The recovery of these stoppages entailed a great deal of correspondence and often a large expenditure of postage stamps, considering the amount realized. Many patients complained of the hardship of being charged in this way.

It was resolved that the consideration of the report be postponed till the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

The Committee considered "seriatim" the under-mentioned memoranda and letters, and accorded to them the necessary sanction:—

Letter to the Secretary, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the variation of contract with Messrs. John Fleming and Co. for the supply of water meters and fittings, at a cost of Rs 10,640, whereby the contract period for completing the delivery of the articles shall be extended from 20th September 1895 to 1st July 1896.

Letter to the Secretary, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the alteration in the schedule rates given in the contract entered into with the "Times of India," of the figures from 5,000 to 500 for forms called "Works Abstract" of the Executive Engineer's Deparment, at Rs. 11-4-0 for 5,000 forms, as the number of forms required of the description was 500, but through a clerical error on the part of the contractors the number was put down by them as 5,000.

Memorandum dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the transfer of Rs. 3,500, from savings in the grant, Conservancy Branch, 2 labour, scavengering (labour), to same grant, infectious diseases, special measures in the event of an outbreak of epidemic diseases, to meet excess in the latter grant, as the provision made in the Budget was not sufficient owing to the prevalence of small-box and choleraic diarrhœa in the city.

Resolution of the Corporation, dated 7th instant, as under:—"That, with reference to his letter to the President, dated 24th August, Mr. Barrow be entrusted with the task of completing and superintending the printing of the calendar of Municipal Records prepared by him for the use of Concillors and of the Executive. "That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the cost of printing 550 copies of the calendar."

Memorandum dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 176, dated 8th April, 1896, two lists, showing the grants amounting to Rs. 3,70,265-8-3 and Rs. 10,16,218-0-7, for the official year 1895-96, payable out of current revenue and loan funds, respectively, and requesting sanction to their renewal.

Memorandum dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 1427, dated 7th May, 1896, two lists, showing respectively the current revenue and loan fund grants for 1894-95 and previous years, amounting to Rs. 1,09,782-11-1 and Rs. 14,17,207-14-9, respectively, and requesting sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the payment of these sums from surplus cash balance and loan funds, respectively, instead of Rs. 1,32,830 and Rs. 14,55,010 as provisionally sanctioned.

A SINGULAR HORSE.

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the writing off of Rs. 517 from the live stock return of the Fire Brigade Department, being the book value of one horse sent to Pinjrapol on the 2nd idem, as unfit for further work on account of old age. The horse was purchased on the 2nd July 1892.

Some amusement was caused by members enquiring why the horse aged in four years after its purchase, and why an animal likely to be declared unfit within so short a time was purchased at all. The matter was adjourned for the purpose of obtaining the required information.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till 4 o'clock, on Friday (to-morrow), when the draft review of the Administration Report, prepared by the Secretary, will be considered.

WEDDING AT KARACHI.

NEARLY all Karachi was present at Trinity Church on Wednesday afternoon (Sept. 9) to witness the marriage between Miss Morris and Captain the Hon'ble Holmes a'Court of the Wiltshire Regiment. It was a full dress function from the military point of view, and the combination of white uniforms and gay dresses in the thronged church was most effective. The bride looked charming, as she always does, and the bridesmaids, Miss Chambers and Miss M. Morris, attracted no small share of admiration. The bride's dress was a handsome ivory satin, with long train, the bodice covered with accordian-pleated chiffon and trimmed with pearl embroidery and orange blossom. She carried a white shower bouquet. The bridesmaids wore white muslin over green, trimmed with insertion lace and green ribbon, white straw hats trimmed with large green bows, tulle and pink roses, and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. They carried bouquets of pink, white and green. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Mr. E. Pinhey, and Captain Matcham, of the Wiltshire Regiment, acted most efficiently as the bridegroom's bestman. The service—which was fully choral with the assistance of the organ, presided over by Mr. Oscar Browne, and some members of the Band, directed by Bandmaster Pope—was read by Mr. Sandberg assisted by Mr. Saunders, who gave the young couple an impressive address at the end of the ceremony. One of the most picturesque features of the wedding was the return of the newly married couple from the vestry, when they passed under a continuous archway consisting of the crossed swords of the bridegroom's brother officers. The men of the Wiltshire Regiment lined the road from the church. After the ceremony was duly completed all the guests adjourned to Mr. Pinhey's house, where the wedding presents, which were numerous and valuable, were laid out for inspection Mr. James in a humourous speech proposed the health of the young couple and exhorted all those present to follow their good example a compliment which the bridegroom himself acknowledged. The function was a great success and was thoroughly enjoyed by the numerous friends of the Morris family, and when the newly married couple drove off amid a shower of rice, the one wish felt and expressed by the guests was that Captain and Mrs. Holmes a' Court might have many years of happiness before them. The bride's going-away dress was of white alpacca trimmed with white satin and lace. She wore a large coarse straw hat trimmed with ostrich plumes and pink roses.

Among those invited were:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. T. R. McLellan; Mr. and Mrs. Johnston; Mr. Hart-Davies; Mr., Mrs. and Misses Sealy; Mr. R. Giles; Mr. and Mrs. E. Giles; Mr. J. Tate; Rev. F. B. Sandberg; Rev. M. Saunders; Mr. Paliser; Mr. and Mrs. Sladen; Brig.-General Jeffreys; Col. and the Misses Mayne; Col. and Mrs. Mayhew; Miss Le Quesne; Major and Mrs. Carter; Capt. and Mrs. Forbes; Miss Chambers; Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln; Capt. and Mrs. Newton-King; Surg.-Col. Bainbridge; Surg.-Major Henderson; Capt. and Mr. Tigue; the Officers of the Wiltshire Mess; the Officers of R. A. Mess; the Officers of Beluch Mess; Surg-Capt Geddes; Major Mein; Surg-Col and Mrs. Wallis; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Strachan; Mr. and Mrs. Deane; Mr Sotiropulo; Mr Petrie; Mr and Mrs Currie; Mr and Mrs Curjel; Mr Negreponte; Mr Anastasiadi; Mr Murat; Capt and Mrs Tindale; Mr D McIver; Miss McIver; Mr and Mrs Oscar Browne; the Hon W T O'Brien; Mr and Mrs Hunt; Mr and Mrs P Jones; Mr Coghlan; Mr Wilkin; Mrs Palin; Mr and Mrs Biscoe; Mr Garden; Mr Rodocanachi; Mr and the Misses Menzies; Mr Taylor; Mr and Mrs Tate; Mr and Mrs Rat; Mr Lawrence; Capt Chance; Mr Lucas; Capt and Mrs Cockburn; Mr and Mrs Beaman; Mr T Beaumont; Mr Nicholas; Mr and Mrs Robertson; Mr Vincent; Mr Ferrier; Mr and Mrs Thole; Mr Crouch; Mr Napier; Mr Blackhall; Mr and Mrs Barnes; Mr Jones; Mr and Mrs Jacob; Mr and Mrs Smith; Mr de Burgh and others.

A MAN WHO "COULDN'T BEAR TO HEAR THE CLOCK TICK."

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

SUCH were the words which Mr. George Clarke, of Alwalton, a village five miles from Peterborough, England, made use of to a "Peterborough Standard" reporter. "Some four years back," Mr. Clarke said, by way of explanation, "I meet with an accident in the gravel pits, which resulted in my right wrist being broken. A year after that I had a stroke of paralysis. I got up one morning, and should have fallen head over heels downstairs hadn't it been for the bed. Our doctor attended me for five months."

Mr. Clarke had none of the looks of a paralysed man, and the reporter, astonished at his hale and sound appearance, asked—

"Did the stroke leave no after-effects?"

"It left me without any nerve. I was like a child. I couldn't bear to hear that clock tick. If I went across the room I used to tremble like a leaf. But all that has passed away, thanks—"

"Thanks to what?"

"Thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was just like this, when a friend, who used to drop in to cheer me, read in your newspaper about some of the wonderful cures Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been doing. He read it out about a man—a blacksmith, I believe—who had a stroke, just like me, and recovered from it, and my missus, who had been listening, bought a box."

"Did the first box do you good then?"

"Yes; I felt a benefit from the first. There is nothing to beat them. I was able to resume work, and have not lost a day since. My nerves are equal to anything. I can eat well, and never felt better."

This opinion was strongly upheld by Mrs. Clarke, who said she had recommended the Pills to several neighbours, who were deriving benefit from them.

From this it is evident that Mr. Clarke had a narrow escape of lifelong helplessness, and that he was only saved from it by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which have already saved from so-called "incurable" diseases more than five thousand persons! Paralysis, which is heralded by numbness of the limbs or arms, often attacks strong and apparently healthy persons. Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the plain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

As a matter of course Dr. Nansen will write a book dealing with his experiences in the Arctic regions. His "First Crossing of Greenland," which appeared here five years ago, was very widely read. There is no likelihood of Nansen being present at the meeting of the British Association. He will come to England, probably in October, to lecture before the Geographical Society.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, who has spent most of the summer in the country, has now returned to London. His health has benefited by the change, and he has been able to go steadily forward with his literary work. His new volume, promised for the autumn, will probably be ready about the beginning of November. It refers to the principles of sociology, and some of its contents have appeared in the reviews.

The first volume of the collected Meredith is to have a new portrait of the novelist specially drawn from life by Mr. Sargent. The sketch, is in crayon, and which will be produced in photogravure, is said to be singularly true and fine. It will only be made accessible to the public through this collected edition, which, by the by, begins to appear in about a month's time. The greater portion of the edition has already been taken up, and the chances are that it will be wholly exhausted before the first number is ready.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy is giving us, through Messrs. Chatto, a novel which he entitles "The Royal Christopher." The reference of the title is to a ship, and the story is probably on such lines of romance as we associate with "Treasure Island." A larger piece of work which Mr. Huntly McCarthy has on hand is the completion of his history of the French Revolution. Two volumes appeared years ago, and the greater part of the other two is now written and in type. Mr. Huntly McCarthy hopes to finish the whole book before Christmas comes round. His father, Mr. Justin McCarthy, has already got to work on the volume which he is adding to the "History of Our Times."

An interesting travel book will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold in the course of the autumn. The writer is Mr. S. J. Stone, late deputy-inspector-general of police in the North-West Provinces of India. He gives to the work, which Mr. Whymper will illustrate, the title, "In and Beyond the Himalayas." Mr. Stone has spent many years in India, and now he sets down the records of several expeditions made for the combined purposes of sport and exploration. He travelled through a great deal of practically unknown country in the Himalayas and on the borders of Tibet. That enables him to furnish much new information alongside his accounts of remarkable sporting incidents.

A volume of fiction by Mr. Charles Charrington, the husband of Janet Achurch, is announced by Messrs. Constable. It consists of two stories, these being indicated by the title of the book, "Lady Brambert's Ghost and a Sturdy Beggar." This is Mr. Charrington's first set venture in fiction, although he is not wholly new to literature. His publishers build some hopes upon the tales. "Lady Brambert's Ghost" touches on dramatic art, "A Sturdy Beggar" on the painter's art. The ghost in the first story is human enough, but there is a real element of the uncanny in the second story. The scenes and characters in both, belong in a measure, to actual life, but nobody's feelings will be hurt, or even ruffled.

Mr. Elkin Mathews is preparing two new volumes of verse, one of these being in his Shilling Garland Series. The author is Canon Dixon, the vicar of Warkworth, Northumberland, and he entitles the booklet "Songs and Odes." Canon Dixon has written "Mano; a Poetical History," and another volume, of which copies are now very rare. Mr. Mathews's other publication is called "Thames Sonnets and Semblances," and is by Margaret Armour (Mrs. Macdougall) and her husband, Mr. W. B. Macdougall. She writes the sonnets and he supplies the "semblance," meaning the pictures. These deal with the most picturesque scenes of the Thames, as, for instance, the towers of Westminster at night.

The last volume of Mr. Heinemann's series of Turgueneff translations will appear shortly. This is the novel "Virgin Soil," which deals in Turgueneff's matchless way with Nihilism. Mrs. Constance Garnett remarks in her introduction, that the story remains the best analysis of the national elements that were mingled in the Nihilist organisation. Turgueneff wrote with so light a hand that the foreign reader could go over the novel for its dramatic interest and almost overlook the politics. It was Turgueneff's last novel, and when he died the Russian Government—with characteristic wisdom—forbade that he should have the public funeral with which his memory would in any other country have been honoured.

"Sartor Resartus" will be the first volume of the Centenary edition of Carlyle, which Messrs. Chapman are to publish. It will have an introduction by the editor, Mr. H. D. Traill, dealing generally with Carlyle and his writings. To the subsequent volumes Mr. Traill will also contribute short prefaces, each of these relating to the particular work in which it appears. A special type and an attractive paper will be used for the edition, and it will have many portraits, and some maps and plans. The thirtieth and final volume is dated to appear at the end of next year, and it will be especially interesting. It is to give us essays and minor writings by Carlyle, which so far have only had temporary publication.

Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell, the well-known law publishers, are now associated with Messrs. William Green and Sons in that vast undertaking the "New Abridgement and Encyclopædia of the Laws of England," which will probably, when completed, be the most generally useful English legal work in existence. Unlike other abridgements, commentaries, and dictionaries of the law, it will be the production, not of one or two authors only, but of a large staff of specialists in their respective branches. Of these some fifty names are already announced, including Sir William Anson, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Sir Walter Phillimore, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Crump, Q.C., Mr. Oswald, Q.C., Mr. Blake Odgers, Q.C., Mr. Lewis Edmunds, Q.C., Mr. John Macdonell, Mr. John Rose (the Metropolitan Police Magistrate), Mr. T. Raleigh (Registrar of the Privy Council, and late Vinerian Law Reader at Oxford), Mr. Saville Vaizey, Mr. F. W. Maitland (Downing Professor of Law), Mr. Montagu Lush, Mr. W. F. Webster, and Mr. J. E. P. Wallis. The work, which will extend to twelve volumes of about five hundred pages each, will be issued quarterly to subscribers and others, the first volume making its appearance with the new year. Mr. Wood Renton, late editor of the Law Journal, to whom the general supervision of the scheme has been entrusted, observes that in the long period that has elapsed since the latest of the historic abridgements appeared, it has been a general complaint of English lawyers that there has been an entire absence of anything in the nature of a Corpus Jurum Anglicorum; for no one would claim even for the useful and familiar Blackstone the character of a cyclopædia of English law. The "New Abridgement and Cyclopædia of the Laws of England," however, bids fair to remove this reproach, and to furnish both the law student and the legal practitioner with a readily accessible guide to the entire field of statutory and common law.

"The Magazine of Art" for September will contain a supplement devoted to the works of Sir John Millais, consisting of a memoir by Mr. M. H. Spielmann, and numerous reproductions of the President's most famous pictures and portraits. The part will include two plates, viz., a photogravure of "The Bride," hitherto unpublished, and a steel engraving of "A Reverie."

"Martyrs of Hell's Highway" is the title of a book announced by Mr. H. R. Allenson. The author is the Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, who here gives much of his experience gained as a minister near Tottenham-court-road. The book has both a preface and an appendix by Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, who has also read and revised the proof sheets.

A noteworthy contribution to the September number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" is the first part of Professor Morse Stephens's biographical sketch of Jean Paul Marat, "the Friend of the People," who perished by the dagger of Charlotte Corday. Mr. Stephens directs attention to the remarkable movement in France in recent years towards a more careful and sober study, both of the men and of the historical events of the great Revolution. The founders of the monthly organ entitled "La Revolution Francaise" believe in the benefits conferred by the Revolution, just as the conductors of its now defunct rival, "La Revue de la Revolution," maintained the Royalist view of that great upheaval; but the methods of both have been essentially critical as opposed to that romantic and dramatic style and treatment which reaches its climax in Carlyle's perilously fascinating volumes. Mr. Stephens regards the existence of these rival societies—one of which maintains the historical monthly known as "La Revolution Francaise," and also publishes from time to time volumes of documents—as a symptom of the interest taken in France in the scientific study of those stirring times. We may add that Professor Morse Stephens's sketch of Marat reflects this spirit; for though it is avowedly designed to show that no revolutionary hero has been so badly treated as Marat, it is strictly based on documentary evidence.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Harringdon Road, London, England.

OFTEN TIRED BUT NEVER WEARY.

LET'S discuss this point for two minutes. Here's a man who says that at a certain period he began to feel "tired and weary." That's precisely the way he puts it in his letter. Now anybody has a right to feel tired or fatigued (it's the same thing), after labour or much exercise. It's the body's fashion of telling you to hold up, to give it a rest. It is a natural and, in health, with supper and sleep just ahead, a pleasant feeling. But weariness!—that's different. That comes of monotony, of waiting, of loneliness. Weariness is of the mind, not of the body. Put it can arise "in" the body, all the same. If this bothers you at first, don't say, "Stuff!" "humbug!" but study up on it. A man may be "tired" and happy, but not "weary" and happy. For weariness means depressed spirits, and nerves all sagged down in the middle. And when you get both at once you will be wise to find out what's gone wrong.

It is a short letter, this is, and we can just as well quote the whole of it. The writer says: "It was in November, 1887. when I began to feel tired and weary. It seemed as if I had no strength left in me. Before that I had always been strong and healthy. My appetite was poor, and for days together I could not touch any food that was placed before me. After every meal that I did succeed in forcing down I had such dreadful pains in the chest and back that I was almost afraid to eat. Then there was a sharp pain around the heart, too, as though I was stabbed with a knife.

"I lost a deal of sleep, and for nights together I didn't sleep at all. Then I began to lose flesh rapidly, and was afraid I was going into a consumption. Yet I kept on with my work, however, but it was a hard thing for me, because I was so weak and nervous that I trembled from head to foot. As time went on I gradually got worse and worse, and my eyes were sunken and drawn in. I consulted a doctor in Kentish Town. He gave me medicine, but it did no good. After all this I got the idea into my head that I should not recover.

"One day a lady came into the shop, and noticing the state I was in, kindly asked how long I had been ill. I told her all about it, and she said, 'You try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup; it has made me well and I believe it will do you good.'

"I sent for a bottle, and after taking only a few doses I felt relieved. Presently my food agreed me and I enjoyed my meals. I could sleep better also, and by keeping on taking the Syrup I soon got as strong as I ever was in my life. Since that time (now over four years ago). I have been in the best of health. I consider that in all probability this remedy saved my life; at all events, it restored my health, and life without health don't amount to much. I gladly consent to the publication of this statement, and will answer inquiries. Yours tuly (Signed), G. Vince, 142, Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W., November 30th 1892."

Thus Mr. Vince's unfortunate experience comes to happy end. As he has to work for a living, like most of us, he is no doubt often tired, but never weary any more. And what can possible be more wearisome than long-continued illness? With him, as with millions, it was the stomach that was in fault. His food entered the stomach and stopped there. So he suffered from too bad results: he received no strength but received the deadly acids and gases which the fermented stuff gave birth to Indigestion and Dyspepsia. The same old story of pain and misery, and thank mercy, the same story of restoration and gratitude after an appeal for help had been made to good old Mother Seigel.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
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Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
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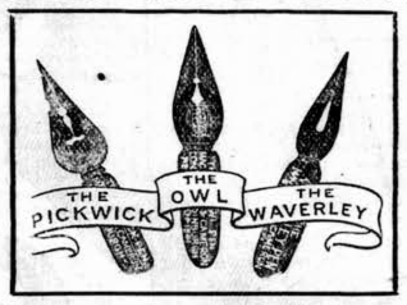

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Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
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Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

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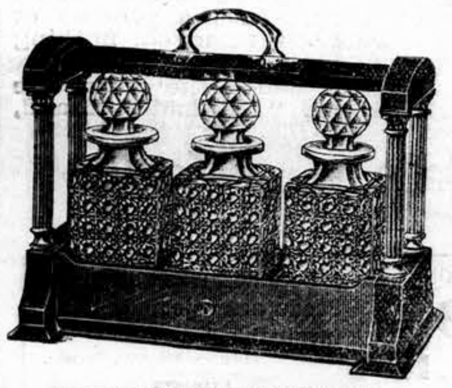
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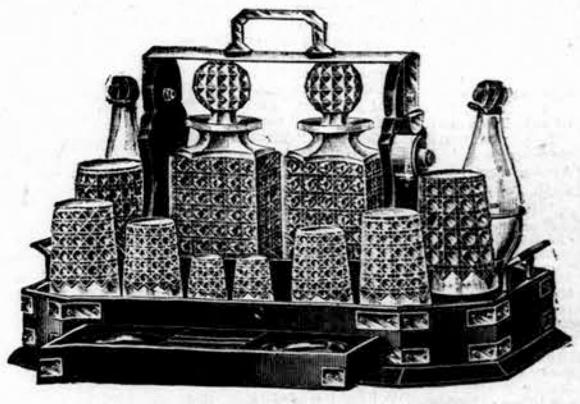
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